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Hongkong Daily Press.

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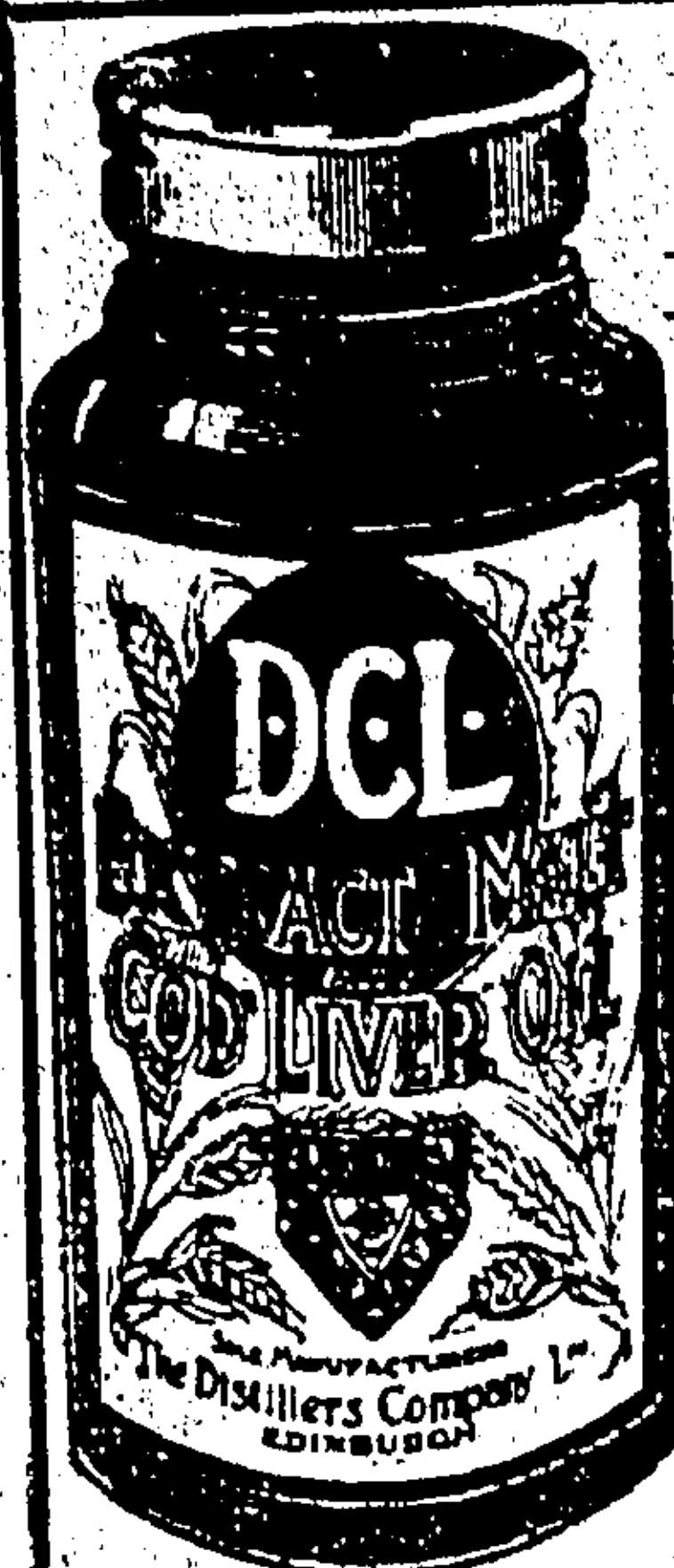
No. 21,904 號牌零百玖仟壹萬式第 日叁拾月捌辰戊 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1928. 叁拜禮 日陸廿月玖年八廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	O			N. 8			N. 12			N. 14			N. 16			N. 22			N. 24			N. 26			N. 28		
	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 12 A.M.	No. 13 A.M.	No. 14 A.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.	No. 26 P.M.	No. 27 P.M.	No. 28 P.M.	No. 30 P.M.	No. 32 P.M.	No. 34 P.M.	No. 36 P.M.	No. 38 P.M.	No. 40 P.M.	No. 42 P.M.		
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.10	10.00	12.00	—	—	—	1.15	2.15	2.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.35	5.45	7.35	—	—	—	—	—	
Yuen-tai ...Dep.	6.45	—	—	9.35	10.05	12.05	—	—	—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.35	5.50	7.40	—	—	—	—	—	
Shatin ...Dep.	7.05	—	—	9.55	10.35	12.35	—	—	—	1.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.50	6.02	7.55	—	—	—	—	—	
Yuen-tai ...Dep.	7.15	—	—	10.05	10.45	12.45	—	—	—	1.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	6.15	8.05	—	—	—	—	—	
Tai-po-Market Dep.	7.50	—	—	10.55	11.37	12.58	—	—	—	1.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.09	6.19	8.10	—	—	—	—	—	
Yuen-tai ...Dep.	7.50	—	—	10.55	11.47	13.48	—	—	—	2.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.19	6.30	8.20	—	—	—	—	—	
Yuen-tai ...Dep.	7.50	—	—	10.55	11.47	13.48	—	—	—	2.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.19	6.30	8.20	—	—	—	—	—	
Shen-chai ...Dep.	7.35	—	8.07	10.10	10.53	12.53	—	—	—	2.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.23	6.35	8.25	—	—	—	—	—	
Shen-chai ...Arr.	7.41	8.45	9.13	10.15	10.58	12.59	—	—	—	2.13	2.55	3.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.29	6.41	8.30	—	—	—	—	—	
Canton ...Arr.	—	1.03	—	5.57	—	—	—	—	—	7.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	



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HONG KONG.

THE NOTORIOUS MR. TUCK.

A SHANGHAI "CELEBRITY."

88 CHARGES OF FRAUD.

SHANGHAI, September 22nd.
The notorious K. J. Franklin Tuck, better known to his intimates as Tsang Lien Sung, and to many foreigners under a score of aliases, was brought before Judge Tseng and Mr. Whitmore, Senior Consul's Deputy, at the Provisional Court yesterday and charged with 88 separate and distinct crimes in fraudulently obtaining money by divers means ranging from circulating appeals for funds for crippled and maimed to the prolific writing of bad cheques. After hearing the case, decision was reserved.

The Court was forced to admit that the youthful Franklin Tuck was one of the most accomplished petty thieves that has come before its notice in many a long day and the same feeling was voiced by a score or more of the complainants who appeared against him and filed the court room to its utmost capacity.

Evidence showed that he had no scruples against using his wiles on his own people, for many of those in the Court were Chinese, but he preferred to circulate among the foreigners where his flashy clothes and glib tongue made impressions of which he was quick to take advantage.

A Sample Of Ingenuity.

His ingenuity was evidenced by an admission that after receiving a subscription of \$5 for his "Blind Asylum" from Mr. Glathie, head of a firm by that name, Tuck raised the amount to \$75, by the simple act of placing a "7" before the "5" while on his way to the commodore and collecting the whole amount upon presentation of Mr. Glathie's signature.

The Robinson Piano Co. suffered the loss of a gramophone through Tuck's activities, but the police managed to collect much of his loot by locating a house at 87, Fung Lo Li, alleyway which he used as a depository for his stolen valuables.

The accused created something of a sensation when, following the display to the Court of several visiting cards he had used, one was found to contain the name of a Mr. Leu employed by the Navy Y.M.C.A. whom Tuck claimed was his accomplice in his "Blind Asylum" fraud and received the money collected.

Leu, however, when called to the witness-box indignantly denied any connection with the affair and insisted he had never laid eyes on Tuck until the accused faced the Court yesterday morning.

Accused's Confession.

Perceiving that he was having difficulty in the way the case was going against him, Tuck attempted to throw himself on the mercy of the Court by the statement that he had materially helped the police in clearing up the whole matter by a complete confession, but this was strongly denied by Detective-Sergeant Widdowson who stated that the confession came only after an overwhelming amount of evidence had been collected against him.

Mr. R. T. Bryan, Jr., appearing for the police, asked that recidive be applied in the case as he thought the maximum term of seven years applicable was inadequate to teach Tuck a lesson and suggested that the number of years be doubled.—*N. C. Daily News.*

HONG KONG POLICE RESERVE.

[ORDERS BY THE HON. MR. R. D. C. WOLFE, C.M.G., CAPTAIN SUPER-INTENDENT OF POLICE.]

Police Training School.
The weekly classes for Police Reservists at the Police Training School, Kowloon, will be held on Tuesdays, September 25th and October 2nd, at 6 p.m. sharp. All members of the Chinese and Indian Companies and of the Flying Squad who have not yet passed Part II of Training Course must attend.

Squad Drill.

All recruits of the Chinese and Indian Companies, and of the Flying Squad will parade at Central Police Station on Thursday, September 27th, at 5.30 p.m. sharp for Squad Drill under Sergt. Condon. Dress: Mufti.

Chinese Company.

All advanced men of the Chinese Company will attend at the Central Police Station on Thursday, September 27th, at 5.30 p.m. sharp for Rifle Exercises, Extended Order and Baton Drill under Sergt. Condon. Dress: Mufti; rifle, belt, side arms, and truncheon to be carried.

Indian Company.

All ranks of the Indian Company are reminded of the parade to be held at Central Police Station on Tuesday, September 26th, at 5.30 p.m. sharp; for details, see last week's orders.

Flying Squad.

Strength: Constable R309 Robert Young is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony for Shanghai, and upon completing one full year's service with effect from September 24th.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Kowloon Section will take place on Tuesday, September 26th. Fall in at the Tsimtsatsui Fire Brigade Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress: Khaki uniform.

The final instructional patrol of the month of the Hong Kong Section will take place on Thursday, September 27th, and all members are requested to attend. Fall in at the Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress: Khaki uniform.

Sharpshooters' Company.

Revolver practice will be carried out on Kennedy Road Range on Sunday, October 7th, at 10 a.m. Members will assemble at the Range at that time, with belts and holsters with revolvers. Uniform optional. Members are advised to get in as much snapping practice as possible before that date.

Grand Tattoo, October 4th, 5th and 6th.

Company Commanders are requested to send in to the Adjutant as soon as possible a list of their respective members volunteering for Police Duty in connection with the Grand Tattoo.

(Sgd.) W. KERR, A.S.P.,
Adjutant.

Hong Kong, September 25th, 1928.

FLYING WITHOUT PARACHUTES.

OMISSION IN TRAINING R.A.F. RESERVE.

The training of Royal Air Force Reserve officers has been engaging the attention of experts since the recent Air Exercises.

Although Reserve officers took no part in the Exercises, the large number of "casualties" emphasized the need for an ample reserve of well-trained pilots.

Under the present system, Reserve officers must do a minimum of 12 hours' flying a year and must hold themselves in readiness to be called up in a national emergency. They must comply with certain regulations such as that which forbids them to leave the country without first notifying the Air Ministry. The pay is £30 a year.

The flying training is carried out at approved schools, the time and places being suited when possible to the officer's convenience. Criticism is now being directed against this system, and a suggestion has been made that Reserve officers should spend a short period every year attached to a regular service squadron.

No parachutes are provided for the officers at the civilian schools, and this omission might at any moment have serious consequences.

"Reserves" Greater Risk.
The flying done by Reserve officers, since it is spasmodic, must be more dangerous than that carried out by Regular officers who are continuously in practice. Yet whereas every Regular officer and airman must carry a parachute when he goes up in a Service machine, the flying schools responsible for training Reserve officers make no such safety provision for their pupils.

The provision of parachutes should be a condition laid down by the Air Ministry when allotting Reserve officers to the flying schools.

Another criticism is directed against the system of grading

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRADE IN ENGLAND.

CHIEF INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS OPTIMISTIC.

SIGNS OF AUTUMN RECOVERY.

The more cheerful tone which has characterized reports from the chief industrial districts for the past few weeks is an indication that the recovery in business usually experienced on the approach of autumn is not likely to be lacking this year. The following is a brief summary of reports received during the week ending September 1st.

COAL.—Although still much below what is required to restore activity to the coalfields, exports maintain their recent improvement; in South Wales many pits are still closed down, but those in operation are in full work for the first time for months. Taking the prospects for the autumn as a whole, the outlook, it is thought, is distinctly more favourable.

ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING.—Most branches of the electrical industry are fairly busy, and there is an improving tendency in mechanical engineering. While work continues to accumulate both on home and overseas account, trade in the industry, as a whole is still described as "patchy," but there are hopeful indications of greater activity in the near future throughout the whole range of the industry. Some important new orders for ships have been booked recently, but in the aggregate the volume of work has not been increased.

IRON AND STEEL.—As previously noted, the revival of interest in these commodities is becoming more marked with the approach of autumn, and the market position here is being steadily strengthened by the firmness of Continental quotations, which has already caused the diversion of some orders to British producers. Reports from the various centres show that, while as yet there is no noticeable expansion in business, inquiries are better for both home and overseas markets. On the whole, September opens with a slightly better order-book in most branches.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Sheffield reports a distinctly brighter outlook. Substantial orders for some classes of cutlery, largely for exports, have already been placed. There is also a larger amount of business in some branches of the Midland hardware trades.

POTTERY.—Orders are now beginning to arrive for the autumn and winter trade, though not as yet in sufficient numbers to give any reliable indication of its ultimate volume.

HOSIERY.—The weekly report of the Leicester Chamber of Commerce states that there are some signs of the depression which has been experienced during the past few months lifting, although nothing more than the usual autumn demand is expected.

WOOL TEXTILES.—Uncertainty regarding the probable course of wool prices is a disturbing factor; mean while Bradford reports show no recovery in the position of the manufacturing industry, while those from Huddersfield are equally unsatisfactory. The worsted section is somewhat better off than the woollen; orders are now arriving for spring goods, but so far the bulk is small. The Scottish tweed trade continues well employed.

DRAPERY AND CLOTHING.—The wholesale section is very hopeful regarding autumn prospects. Most retailers have been inclined to place orders—at least average weight, and substantial repeats are expected as the season progresses.

COTTON.—While current business in yarn and cloth is not likely to show much expansion pending more settled prices for raw cotton, which continue erratic owing to conflicting crop news, a more optimistic feeling prevails regarding early prospects of business with China and the great Indian markets. Meanwhile there are complaints of over-production of piece goods composed of artificial silk and cotton.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Reports from Northampton and various centres in the county are more encouraging. Orders for winter goods are coming to hand, and there is an increase in the number of inquiries. While the amount of work at the factories is not normal for the time of the year, the picture shows an improvement compared with recent months.

—The Times.

which is causing war pilots with air fighting experience to lose seniority as compared with new pilots who have joined the Reserve after completing their time with short service commissions. War pilots complain that no importance is attached to air fighting experience.

It must be remembered, however, that youth is one essential to the successful pilot, and that it would be a greater mistake to attach too great importance to fighting experience than to attach too little to it. In general the new generation of pilots is proving exceptionally skilful.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SEPTEMBER 25th, 1928.	
R.K. Banks	£1,325 buy.
Do. London	£1,400 buy.
Chartered Bank	£225 buy.
Merchants Bank	£225 buy.
Do. U.S.	£1,414 nom.
P. & O. Bank	£225 buy.
East Asia Bank	£277 buy.
Canton Insurance	£390 buy.
Union Insurance	£378 nom.
North China Ins.	£116 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	£450 nom.
China Underwriters	£22 buy, 2.80
China Fire Insurance	£275 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	£200 sel.
Douglases	£284 nom.
H.K. Steamboats	£272 buy.
H.K. Tugs	£35 nom.
Lido-Chinese (Prod.)	£35 buy.
Do. (Def.)	£724 buy.
Shell Transports	£108/9 nom.
Waterboats	£22 buy.
Especially	£218 buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.	£24 buy.
Langkate (combined)	£14 24 nom.
Do. (single)	£14 30 nom.
S'hai Explorations	£14 45 nom.
Shanghai Loans	£14 34 nom.
Rails	£14 nom. x div.
Tramways	£17/8 nom.
H.K. & W. Harms	£158 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	£47 nom.
China Provident	£5.00 buy, 5.70 sa.
Shanghai	£18 nom.
New Engineering	£14 51 buy.
Shanghai Docks	£14 100 buy.
Two Cottons	£14 104/40 sa.
Orizental Cottons	£14 240 buy.
S'hai Cottons (old)	£14 56 buy.
Do. (new)	£14 30 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	£370 nom.
H.K. Lands	£108 buy, 104/40 sa.
Shanghai Lands	£14 128 buy.
Especially	£14 110 buy.
H.K. Roads	£8.00 buy, 8.70 sa.
H.K. Tramways	£124.10 buy, 244 sel.
Peak Tram (old)	£13 buy.
Do. (new)	£24 sel.
Star Lines	£671 buy, 672 sel.
China Light (old)	£124 buy, 125.5 sa.
Do. (new)	£12.80 buy.
Do. (1928 issue)	£12.40 buy.
H.K. Electric (old)	£524 buy.
Do. (new)	£512/8 sa.
Macao Electric	£5.70 buy.
Telephone	£11 buy.
China Bus	£12 buy, 13/1 sel.
Singapore Tramways	£12 buy, 13/1 sel.
Do. (Prod.)	£12 buy, 13/1 sel.
China Sugars	£1 nom.
Malayan Sugar	£17 nom.
Canton Ice	£4 nom.
Cement (combined)	£9.30 buy.
Do. (old)	£4 buy.
Do. (new)	£4.10 buy.
H.K. Ropes (old)	£7.05 buy.
Do. (new)	£7.05 buy.
United Asbestos	£4 nom.
Dairy Farms	£22.80 buy, 23 sa.
Watsons	£14 nom.
Der A Wings	£0.50 nom.
Leas Crawford	£24 nom.
Macintoshes	£20 nom.
Sinocure	£94 buy.
Wm. Powell	£4 buy.
H.A. Asbestos	£23 nom.
H.K. Constructions	£1 buy.
S'hai Indus. G.S. Bonds	£4 1/2 buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans	£6 1/2 prem. buy.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales; nom—nominal.	

EXCHANGE RATES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUSSY, Sept. 24th.

Paris	124.15
Brussels	34.90
Amsterdam	12.09
Berlin	20.34
Copenhagen	18.19
Vienna	34.44
Helsingfors	1923
Lisbon	1074
Bucharest	7974
Buenos Aires	45.11/39
New York	45.15/16
Ganeya	92.75
Milan	92.75
Stockholm	18.13
Oslo	18.19
Prague	1634
Madrid	29.374
Athens	375
Rio	5.29/32
Bombay	1/5.31/32
Yokohama	1/10.11/16
Shanghai	2/7
Silver (spot)	28.7/18
Silver (forward)	28.0/18

THE PROHIBITION ISSUE.

\$5,000 PRIZE OFFER.

Mr. William C. Durant, president of Durant Motors and formerly head of General Motors, telegraphed to New York from Europe to offer a prize of \$25,000 to be awarded on Christmas Day for the best and most practical plan to make the Eighteenth Amendment effective.

Mr. Durant, who is supporting Mr. Hoover, says that the problem of law enforcement is the major issue facing the people of the United States, and that its fundamental institutions are being imperilled by the widespread violation of the Eighteenth Amendment. He blames the leaders of "big business," who have the largest interest in law enforcement, for their patronage of bootleggers and encouragement of lawlessness.

Mr. Durant expresses the belief that the majority of the people want not the abandonment of the Eighteenth Amendment but its rigid enforcement, and therefore offers a prize in order to secure expressions of the best opinion on the subject. Plans submitted must not be more than 2,000 words long, and will be reviewed by a committee of prominent men and women which is now being selected.

SYBIL THORNDIKE'S PLAINT.

THE "DYING" THEATRE.

WOMAN NOVELIST'S
REJOINDER.

JOHANNESBURG, August 31st.
Replying to Sybil Thorndike's complaint that the theatre is dying, the novelist, Mrs. Sarah Gertrude Millin, asks: "Why shouldn't it die if unable to keep itself alive?" It is a case, she argues, of the survival of the fittest, and the lusty cinema has the stuff of growth, whereas the theatre has not. The cinema can do to the theatre what the motor did to the horse. It can work cheaply on a gigantic scale.

When death, in a grand effusion, has done what it ought to the present cinema promoters, when men of taste and intellect create pictures, how, then, is the theatre to make a stand against the cinema. Who will go to the theatre twenty years hence? Only those who prefer hand-made to machine-made work and are able to afford it.

Mrs. Millin, who has just returned from London, then asks what evidence of culture is it to love the modern theatre, and what right has it to ask for extravagant support when the best novels may be read free?

She then criticises the present London successes in which, she holds, not a single new idea is displayed. She declares that twenty years hence, when the intelligent artistic cinema gives colour and sound, there will be only two kinds of theatre, namely, the cheapest drama, and the best plays for the best people who pay for the luxury.

MARCHANT'S

SIR?



Certainly.

What else

should I

drink?

MARCHANT'S
Gold Label
Whisky.



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BEAR BRAND MILK

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to your Soups and Puddings.

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Vichy Celestins Natural Mineral Water

from the famous Celestins spring, is a very pleasant corrective for gastric troubles and liver disorders.

It gives zest to the appetite and helps one to enjoy the pleasures of the table.

VICHY-CELESTINS

Obtainable at Hotels, Clubs, Chemists and Stores, or from the

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The French Store
Beaconsfield Arcade.

LOSERS WHO DID NOT LOSE.

SURPRISE FOR BACKERS AT
LONDON MEETING.

Backers with the Guardian Pari-Mutuel had a pleasant surprise in a race at Hurst Park last month. They did not lose their money, although they backed losing horses, because the winner of the race, Star Eyes, was not backed with the "G.P.M."

There was a total win pool in this race of £31, the largest of the day, and as the winner was not backed, the pool was returned to backers.

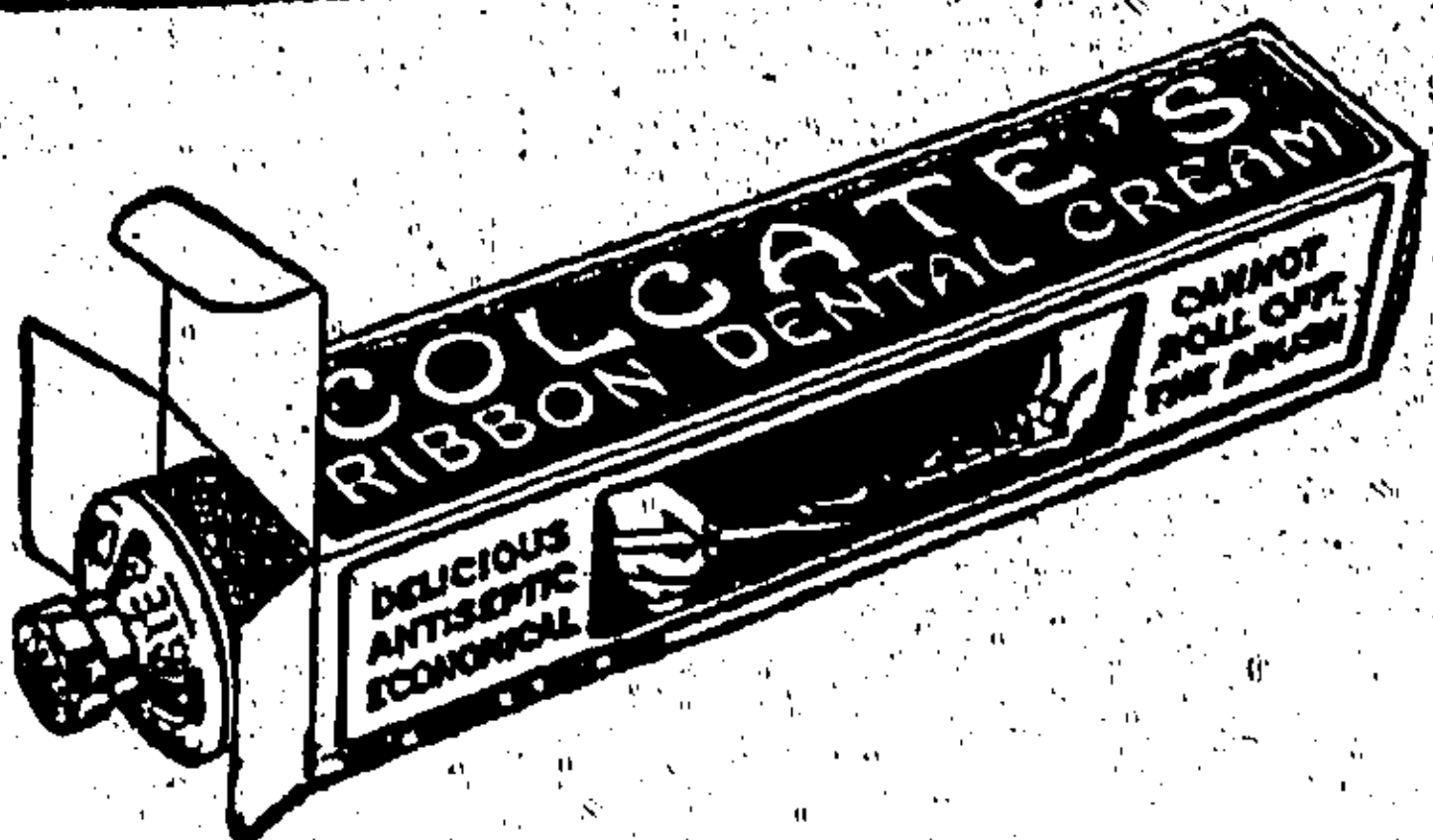
The net amount of pools on the Hurst Park races were:—

	£'s to win	£'s for a place
1st Race	25	15
2nd Race	38	13
3rd Race	13	7
4th Race	81	79
5th Race	67	58
6th Race	3	—

The prices for winners by the Pari-Mutuel, compared with starting prices, were:—

	Pari-Mutuel	S.P.
1st Race	10/1-10/1	4-1
2nd Race	10/1-10/1	100-7
3rd Race	2-10/1-1	7-4
4th Race	Winner unbacked 100-14	—
5th Race	3-10/1-1	6-1
6th Race	Winner unbacked	5-1

The backers who had £1 on these winners taking the four races when winning prices can be compared, would receive £25.16s. from the Pari-Mutuel, and £28 2s. from the starting-price bookmaker.

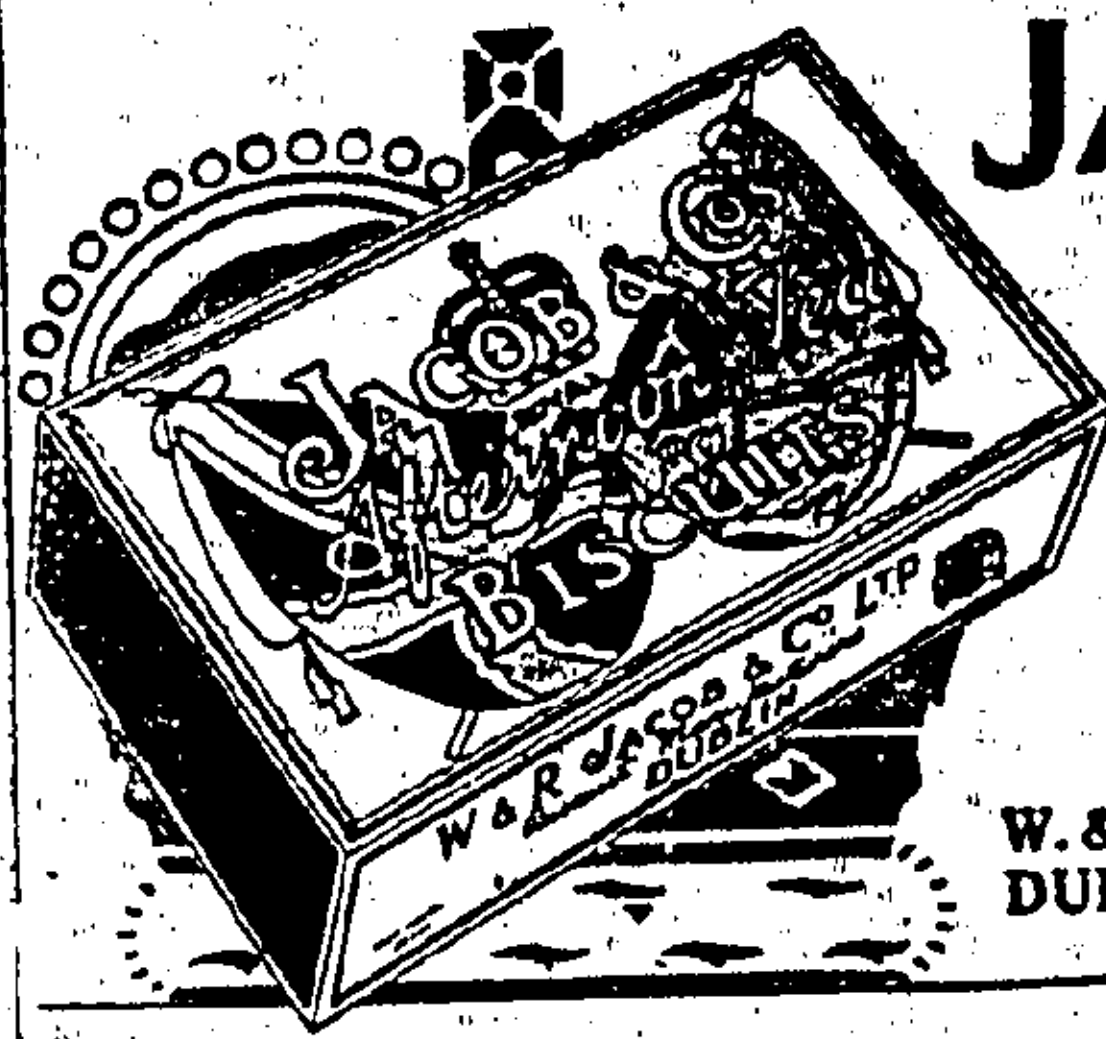


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ROYAL
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A daintily tempt-
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time a treat

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DUBLIN INELAND

THE NAVY'S CHOICE

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ORIGINAL

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OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Leb's Trade and Shopping
Guide of Hong Kong
July 1928 to June 1929

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DIRECTORY

CONTAINING:

Maps of Hong Kong's Business Section showing
Buildings and House Numbers.
Government Offices and Justices of the Peace.
Alphabetical list of Firms and names of staff.
Classified lists of over 150 classes of Business,
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"Is exceedingly informative, and cannot but be help-
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Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong.

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Stall, Star Ferry Book Stall, and forty other stores.

ATTEMPTED MURDER ON "LUNGSHAN"

ACCUSED'S STRANGE
STORY.

WICKED GIRL COUSIN WHO
STOLE HIS MONEY?

Chau Yik Cheung, the Chinese who was handed over to the police by the master of the s.s. *Lungshan* on arrival from Canton on the night of August 29th for attempting to push a Chinese woman overboard during the voyage was before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon on a charge of attempted murder.

Acting Inspector Andrew was in charge of the case, and later Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney-General, conducted the prosecution.

The accused was not legally represented.

Captain B. W. Mackinnon-Thompson, master of the s.s. *Lungshan*, said that at about 7.30 p.m. on August 29th the *Lungshan* was proceeding to Hong Kong from Canton and was about two miles off Sampan Chau Island. This is in Chinese waters and about 40 miles from Hong Kong.

He was in his cabin at the time and heard cries of "Man overboard." He immediately stopped the vessel and threw a life-buoy overboard. The vessel was turning when he was informed that no one had gone overboard. He put the ship back on her course and told the Chief Officer to bring the person responsible for the alarm to see him. Later the defendant arrived, handcuffed and escorted by the constables and several others, including the woman, whom he was told, the defendant had attempted to throw overboard. He put the man under arrest and on arrival at Hong Kong handed him over to the Police.

Sun Fuk Mui, the complainant, said that she boarded the s.s. *Lungshan* at Canton on August 29th at 4.30 p.m. with her husband and other members of the family. She was her husband's second wife. At about 7.15 p.m. the accused approached her and said that a lady wished to speak to her at the side of the ship. She did not know the defendant and took him to be a messenger. She replied that she knew no other lady on board but consented to see the lady when her aunt agreed to come with her. On reaching the ship's side she could not see any lady and told the captain that she was a messenger. He said that the lady was close by but before she had taken two steps she was seized and lifted bodily against the rail. She cried for help and then fainted. When she came to, the defendant still had hold of her by her hair and her aunt told her that she had just been saved from being pushed overboard.

Questioned as to who made the attempt to push her overboard, witness replied that it was the defendant.

Inspector Andrew then informed his Worship that to get to the root of the matter it would be necessary to go into the lady's past history.

Witness admitted that she was formerly an inmate of a "house" in Yau-mai. She was now a secondary wife and her husband was on board at the time but was on the other side of the ship with his little nephew.

Assailant's Plea For Mercy.

Chau Ngan, the husband of the complainant, said that he was the Manager of a Café in Queen's Road East. Witness rushed to the scene when he was told of the attack and asked the accused what he meant by his action. The man replied that the girl was his cousin and she had done him a great wrong. He pleaded for mercy and witness told the accused to offer his plea to the devil. Later, his concubine had found that a gold bangle was missing.

Three hawkers on board at the time gave evidence of how they prevented accused from carrying out his intention.

A Fishbone Cousin?

The accused had made a statement to the police which was now produced. In it he denied that he attempted to murder the complainant. In 1923, he went to Annam when he was only 18 and was employed as an assistant accountant in the Cheong-Goldsmith's shop. Leung Yau Cheung, the name by which he addressed the complainant was his cousin and was a sing-song girl in the same town in Annam. She suggested to him that he should save part of his earnings and let her look after it. He agreed and met his cousin and decided that they should die together.

The accused broke down at this juncture and then said that he called her on the pretext of speaking to a lady and meant to drown himself and her with him, but he was stopped at the rail.

The Magistrate sent defendant for trial at the next criminal session.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ROUND OUR GARAGES.

A LOW PRICED "SIX."

Messrs. Gilman are the Agents for the Overland Whippet Motors who have recently introduced the six cylinder machine which claims to be the World's lowest priced "six." A seven bearing crankshaft drilled for forced feed lubrication and Nelson Pistons, such as are used in the highest priced Sixes of America are included in the specification. A two-seater roadster at \$2,000 Hong Kong currency is certainly a tempting offer. Full details of the Car can be obtained either from Messrs. Gilman or the Duro Garage, Kowloon.

THE MOTOR TATTOO.

Quite a number of Car agents and owners have agreed to participate on the forthcoming Motor-Car Display at the Tattoo. Among them are Messrs. Gilman, The Dragon Motor Garage, Messrs. Alex Ross & Company, and Messrs. A. Gascon & Company, the Harley Davidson Motor-Cycle Dealers. A number of other Agents of cars are giving the matter their consideration and it is hoped that a big entry will be received and some very interesting and clever designs are being attempted. Motor-Cycle dealers and owners should also decorate their cycles for the Tattoo.

THE PENINSULA HOTEL GARAGE.

The temporary Peninsula Hotel Garage in Chatham Road, Kowloon, which has so long been the only working part of the Peninsula Hotel, has been pulled down and the space, on which it stood, is being prepared as the entrance to the Hotel. A small garage has been built at the back of the Hotel, but we understand that it will not be used as such, in spite of the lettering over the sliding doors.

The Hotel's cars are at present garaged in Cameron Road, but the proprietors, we understand are approaching the Government with the idea of building a huge Garage on the vacant plot in front of the Hotel. As soon as Government sanction has been obtained work will be commenced on this Garage which will accommodate a large number of cars, and be very useful to Kowloon motorists.

Incidentally work on the Garage for Messrs. Alex-Ross & Company is progressing well and the owners will be able to occupy the building before long.

The rapid increase of the motor-vehicle population in Kowloon is shown by the erection of another pump station outside the Duro Motor Garage. Shell spirit will be available while lubricating oils will be obtainable from smaller pumps. Incidentally the Duro Motor Garage have lately found it necessary to enlarge their garage space and new compartments have been erected on the lawn of the old Rectory Club.

CHRYSLER CARS FOR 1929.

Messrs. A. Lung, the Chinese agents for Chrysler cars are in receipt of catalogues for the 1929 Chrysler models. Those interested should call on the dealers at Queen's Road Central.

AN INTERESTING A.P.C. BOOKLET.

We are in receipt of a very interesting and instructive booklet from the Asiatic Petroleum Company. It includes articles on carburettors, chain maintenance, engines, gears, forks, magnets, pistons, speedometers, tyres, riding hints by Mr. C. G. Pullin, the crack O.K. Supreme rider, and general hints for the "speed boy."

This booklet will be sent to any motor cyclist on application in writing to the A.P.C. Among the contributors are Messrs. Amalgamated Carburettors Ltd., on carburettors; Messrs. Hans Renold Ltd. on chains; gears by Sturmy Archer Ltd.; magnets by The Joseph Lucas Research Laboratories; plugs by the K.L.G. makers, and tyres by Messrs. Dunlops Ltd.

He did not know where his cousin was and the only course left for him was to die.

He pawned his coat for \$3 and boarded the s.s. *Lungshan* on the day in question with the intention of jumping overboard after the ship had got underway. On board he met his cousin and decided that they should die together.

The accused broke down at this juncture and then said that he called her on the pretext of speaking to a lady and meant to drown himself and her with him, but he was stopped at the rail.

The Magistrate sent defendant for trial at the next criminal session.

MAGISTRATE'S AND POLICE METHODS.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-
GENERAL CRITICISED.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPER TO BE
EXTRADITED.

The extradition proceedings against Tsang Yu, who is wanted by the Canton Authorities on charges of murder and kidnapping, were concluded at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon the Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lind-sell) ordering the fugitive to be detained in gaol pending an order for his extradition by H.E. The Governor.

His Worship found that there was a *prima facie* case against the fugitive and a strong presumption that he was in fact one of the robbers who took part in a raid on the village school and the kidnapping of nine children.

Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney-General, prosecuted and Mr. F. S. Loseby of Messrs. Russ & Co., appeared on behalf of the fugitive.

Methods Of Police.

At the previous hearing the fugitive stated in evidence that at the time of the alleged raid on the village he was in a Chinese lady's house in Stanton Street assisting his wife, who was employed there as an amah, to cook the current festival offering.

The fugitive's wife yesterday corroborated this statement.

At the outset of the proceedings yesterday Mr. Loseby said that he must bring a complaint to his Worship's notice before the hearing proceeded. His complaint was that the fugitive's wife, if he had been informed correctly, had been sent for since she had given evidence in Court. This was described by Mr. Loseby as "unique!"

The fugitive's wife came to see him (Mr. Loseby) at his office and he sent his interpreter with the woman to the police. There she was informed by the police that she was not wanted, but that they desired the presence of her mistress who lived in Stanton Street.

Mistress Closely Questioned.

Mr. Loseby said that he was further informed that the Police had since sent for the mistress and closely questioned her. Mr. Loseby considered this action by the police a serious matter.

In answer to his Worship, Mr. Fitzroy said that the fugitive's wife had been sent for by mistake and when the error was realised the police sent her away. Mr. Fitzroy admitted that the mistress of the fugitive's wife had been questioned by the Police.

A Matter For The C.S.P.

Mr. Lindell said that he had never heard of such an outrage as the questioning of persons prior to their giving evidence. "It is perfectly outrageous and I hope you will draw the attention of the Captain Superintendent of Police to the matter."

Mr. Fitzroy: My instructions to the police were to find out all they could about the woman.

Mr. Lindell: Is that not inviting the police to question her? I think it was quite improper and I entirely deprecate such action.

His Worship remarked that the police had no right to do what they did until the witness had given evidence.

After the fugitive's wife had given evidence the Magistrate made the order reported above.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Tsao-China-Japan Line.

Tsikanang, to-day.
Jikembei, September 30th.
Tijmanock, October 5th.
Tijlebot, Oct. 8th.
Tijaroca, Oct. 10th.
Tijalak, Oct. 19th.
Tijkins, Oct. 22nd.

Messageries Maritimes.

D'Arctique, October 8th.
General Metinger, October 9th.
Paul Leal, October 23rd.
Sphinx, Oct. 23rd.
Andre Lebon, Nov. 7th.
Chenoucau, Nov. 21st.
Porthos, Dec. 5th.
Athos II, Dec. 19th.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nagato Maru, to-day.
Malacca Maru, Sept. 29th.
Rangoon Maru, Sept. 30th.
Tamba Maru, Sept. 30th.
Toyooka Maru, Sept. 30th.
Fushima Maru, Oct. 5th.
Tokushima Maru, Oct. 7th.

Holland-America Line.

Schlesien, Oct. 10th.
Trave, Oct. 14th.
Saarbrücken, Oct. 21st.
Platz, Nov. 7th.
Oberlin, Nov. 18th.

Princes Line.

Japanese Prince, October 14th.
Chinese Prince, Nov. 8th.

Royal Packet Nav. Co.

(K.P.M.)
Van Heuten, to-day.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Japan, Sept. 30th.
Benares, Oct. 8th.
Sumatra, Oct. 20th.
Agra, Oct. 30th.

With Wilhelmsen, Oslo.

Norwegian Africa and Australia.

Tungsha, Oct. 15th.

Rena, Nov. 20th.

Taiwan, Dec. 31st.

LOVES OF CARMEN

With
DOLORES DEL RIO
VICTOR McLAGLEN

THE famous stars of
"What Price Glory"
in a fiery romance of
old Seville presenting
drama, comedy, thrills
and spectacle staged on
a huge scale!

Directed by
RAOUL WALSH

THRILLING ROMANCE TOLD WITH FLASHES
OF FIRST CLASS COMEDY AGAINST THE CO-
LOURFUL BACKGROUND OF OLD SPAIN. A CELE-
BRATED STORY HAS AN OUTSTANDING FILM!

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QUEEN'S TO-DAY TO SATURDAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

Advance Booking for Drive Circle Daily From 11 A.M.



THE GREATEST athlete of the screen in a splendid adventure story.
—A tale of treasure, combat, intrigue and fiery love in South America!

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
THE GAUCHO

THE FAMOUS STAR IN HIS FINEST, MOST DASHING ROLE!

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WORLD TO-DAY TO SATURDAY
SPECIAL TIMES.

Orchestra 5.00 & 9.30.

Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

BRITAIN'S BIGGEST SCREEN PRODUCTION!

THE FLAG LIUTENANT

With
HENRY EDWARDS—LILLIAN OLDLAND

An exciting story of war, love and adventure
told by an all-English Cast.

MADE WITH THE FULL CO-OPERATION OF THE BRITISH
ADMIRALTY!

AT THE
STAR FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

Continuous 2.30 to 4.15.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived here on September 25th by the s.s. *President Lincoln* from San Francisco and Shanghai:—Major and Mrs. John Allen, Mr. B. J. Callen, Mr. K. Chandiram, Capt. and Mrs. Richard E. Elvins, Sister Ann Mary Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. V. Farmer, Master G. Farmer, Miss Fong Yok Poo, Miss Fong Wai Lay, Mr. J. Kotoomal, Mr. Kwik Siang Goo, Mrs. Kwik Siang Goo, Miss Kathleen Kwik, Mr. Leung Pui Ki, Sister M. F. Lucier, Mr. N. F. Milnor, Mr. J. V. Murray, Mr. Fong Jang, Mr. Quan Bing Ho, Miss P. R. Runden, Mr. T. A. Schneider, Mr. A. Shields, Mr. Ho Hoo Jack, Mr. Soo Hoo Wing Hing, Mr. Augusto Vannini, Mrs. Wong Shue, Master Leung Kow Wai, Mrs. Mei Wong. Among passengers passing through on their way to Manila were: Mrs. H. F. Agnew, Master R. Agnew, Miss B. Andrews, Mr. D. W. Atwater, Mrs. S. N. Atwater, Mrs. A. C. Bellis, Miss A. K. Bellis, Mr. W. F. Cadwallader, Sister M. E. Coups, Miss A. Dalmas, Mr. J. C. Edgar, Mrs. A. G. Gideon, Mr. Geo. F. Harris, Mrs. Geo. R. Harvey, Mr. C. Hess, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lazatin, Mr. B. Lichtig, Mrs. H. de Linden, Sister V. M. Lynn, Mrs. C. M. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. McClelland and three children, Mr. and Mrs. John Meyer, Mr. F. B. Miller, Miss M. B. Palmer, Mr. W. J. Real, Mrs. M. M. Saleby and the Misses Saleby, Mr. C. Smith, Mrs. S. B. Smith, Mr. V. B. Sveshnikoff, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Tait, Mr. J. Austin Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Usher, Miss L. Warburton, Mrs. H. W. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Woods.

The following passengers left here on September 25th by the s.s. *President Grant* for San Francisco:—Mrs. A. Armstrong, Mrs. Chu Siem, Mr. W. K. Hoyt, Mr. S. Murphree, Mr. H. Dahlia, Mr. S. Karthara, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Gaches, Mr. H. T. Edwards, Mr. M. F. Remedios, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. W. Eggo, Miss E. Channaloy, Miss E. Alves, Miss G. Alves, Mrs. J. M. Alves, Miss M. Alves, Mr. A. Alves, Mr. M. C. Chex, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Din, Mr. Y. W. Fong, Mr. S. J. Chen, Mr. Wu Chang Yuen, Mr. K. Kusata, Mr. Kwok Chup Loong, Mr. Foo Tik Tze, Mr. Cheuk San Mr. and Mrs. Chin Chor, Mr. K. S. Lu, Mr. H. Bisbjerg, Miss I. M. Kyok, Mr. Leung Ohing Cheung, Mr. O. Struckmeyer, Capt. W. J. Stopford, Mr. C. Reich, Mr. Lad Moon Kwong, Mr. L. Molins, Mr. M. Lee Chi Fai, Mr. Chan Yuen Chuen, Mr. Wong Yeong, Mr. A. Stielne, Mr. and Mrs. B. Zakhoroc, Mr. C. Anthony, Mr. Guy C. Smith, Mrs. C. Oyamra, Mr. V. Nera, Mrs. G. Donovan, Mr. B. S. Le G. Daniel, Mr. Geo. Robinson, Mrs. M. Y. Thompson, Mr. J. Madier, Mr. Lau Yam Hong, Mr. Louie Cheung, Mr. Kei Chai Wo, Mr. J. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Ma See Chuen, Mr. Bushi, Mr. Y. C. Chen, Mr. K. K. Lo, Mr. and Mrs. Y. C. Wong, Mrs. E. V. M. C. Sousa, Miss L. de Sousa, Mr. G. A. Coombe, Mr. Ng Sut Fung, Mr. J. Pock, Mr. Fak Long, Mr. S. Si Lai, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Chiu, Mr. Chen Yun Shan, Mr. and Mrs. Ng Yim Pan, Mr. Leung York Chu, Mr. Ming Wei Koo, Mr. T. Yoshihara, Dr. M. W. Niles, Mrs. G. L. Niles, Mr. Yeung Jui Koo, Mrs. J. A. C. Seales, Mr. Ng Song, Mrs. Wong Lee Shee.

The following passengers left here on September 25th for Macao and ports:—Mr. N. Brandel, Mr. A. Q. Davis, Mr. A. Poulet, Mr. C. D. Gardner.

Departures.

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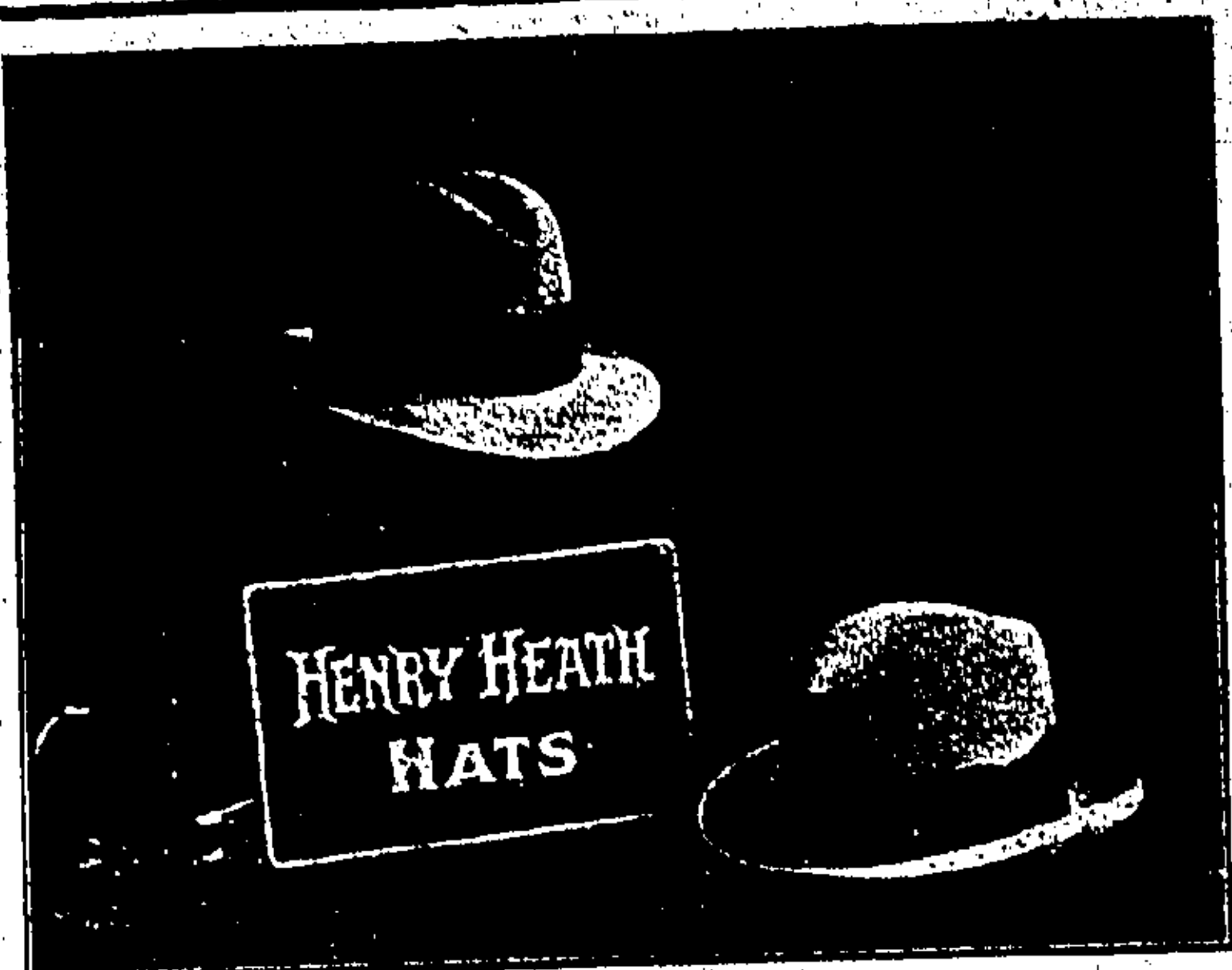
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Departures.



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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VOEUX ROAD



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FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER "MARPLE" SHEETS
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SINGLE BED SIZE PLAIN HEMMED		DOUBLE BED SIZE PLAIN HEMMED	
MEDIUM WEIGHT, 8.95 Pair 2 yds. x 3.		MEDIUM WEIGHT, 18.50 Pair 2 yds. x 3.	
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SINGLE BED HEMSTITCHED, 22.50 Pair. DOUBLE BED HEMSTITCHED, 32.50 Pair.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

POLICE SERGT. HAYWARD AND HIS CHINESE "WIFE."

ALLEGATIONS AND COUNTER ALLEGATIONS AT INQUEST.

JURY'S VERDICT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The "romance" of Sergeant G. J. Hayward, of the Hong Kong Police, and a Chinese girl which came to a tragic end on July 27th when the girl committed suicide by jumping from the roof of Insp. Lamprill's house at No. 17, Waterloo Road, was again the subject of inquiry at the final session of the inquest yesterday afternoon at the Kowloon Magistracy.

The enquiry into the circumstances which led to the unfortunate girl taking her life was brought about by the allegations of the girl's parents. It was suggested that Sergt. Hayward had ill-treated the deceased and had scared her into practicing abortion. It was also alleged that deceased was told that if in the event of her giving birth to a child, Sergt. Hayward would lose his job which would mean that he would not be in a position to support deceased. Insp. Lamprill's Chinese house-keeper was also alleged to have played an important part in both the beginning and the end of the tragedy.

Sergt. Hayward gave his evidence yesterday, and the enquiry was not concluded until 6.10 p.m. Counter allegations against the deceased's parents were made, Sergt. Hayward who said that "extraordinary demands were made on him on the night of the girl's death. He was asked to pay \$300, to give a grand funeral and a pension to the girl's mother to hush up the matter. He did not comply, but had he done so the enquiry would not have been instituted.

The jury, after a long consultation, found that the deceased had committed suicide while of unsound mind. They added two recommendations: "(1) The jury think that it should be made clear to the Chinese, if it could be done, that marriage with Europeans, invoking British Law, can only be according to that Law. (2) We suggest that the identification form used in the Mortuary should be both in English and Chinese, and not in English only as it is at present."

Mr. L. H. C. Calhorne, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was watching the case on behalf of the Force, said that on the whole of the evidence, he considered that Sergt. Hayward had committed a breach of the Police regulations. He later qualified this statement by saying that he meant that Sergt. Hayward had misbehaved himself in a way which was detrimental to the reputation of the Force. He also said that apart from transferring Hayward from the S.C.A. office, no other action had been taken.

How The "Romance" Began.

Sergt. Hayward went into the witness box yesterday and recounted the story of how he met the deceased girl Mei Chuan, at the house of Insp. Lamprill. He was told that the girl had not been too well treated by her parents, and he decided to keep her. He was told by Mr. Lamprill's house-keeper that it would be necessary to have the consent of the girl's parents first. A meeting was arranged and when he saw the parents he told them of his intention, and was asked to pay \$250 for the girl.

Not feeling disposed to pay so much money, Sergt. Hayward bargained with the mother until the sum of \$150 was agreed upon, and this was paid in order to save the mother from "losing face." It was understood that the mother wanted the money to buy cakes, wine and other delicacies to celebrate the occasion and thus to make her friends and relatives think that the girl was given away in marriage.

At first, Sgt. Hayward said, the mother wanted him to marry the girl in church. He refused. She also asked for a monthly allowance of \$80. This was also refused. Eventually the girl was "transferred" to him four or five days after the negotiation.

The First Disillusionment.

"She came to me with no clothes except what she stood in. I put her in No. 17, Waterloo Street but after a few days, there was a dispute over some food. The deceased then asked me to move. I did and took a house in Kennedy Town."

Continuing, Sgt. Hayward said that a week after moving into the new house, he found that deceased spent most of the time outside. He laxed her with this, and she told him that she was visiting school mates.

Later, witness found out that the girl had been an inmate of the Po Leung Kok and that the reason why she was sent there by her mother was that she had been too friendly with a Portuguese or Filipino young man. Witness asked deceased's mother about this matter, and she confirmed it saying that she had severely scolded the girl.

The Men On The First Floor.

Witness added that in February, he suggested that deceased and her mother should return to the country.

The Coroner: Had you any reason for doing so?—Yes, she was becoming too intimate with a young Chinese living on the first floor of our house.

Continuing his story, witness said that deceased and her mother returned from the country about a fortnight later. The girl then dropped her intimacy with the young Chinese but renewed it later. Witness added that she was seen at the Race Course during the races, in the company of another Chinese youth. "I asked her about it, and she told me that he was a friend."

At about the end of March, witness continued, the deceased renewed her friendship with the Chinese on the first floor. Witness then told her that he was fed up and that he would leave her. Witness

also said that he would tell her parents. At about 8 p.m. on the same night, the girl dressed herself up and left the house.

Tired Of Life.

Witness followed her to the Praya at the end of the road, where she sat on the seawall. He approached her and asked her what she was going to do. She replied that she was tired of life. Witness then spoke to her and induced her to go home. She agreed on the condition that witness would not say anything to her parents.

Three days later, deceased left the house taking all the household goods that she wanted. She went to stay with her parents at Mongkok. Witness visited her there occasionally. During one of the visits, the girl told him that she had obtained employment as a school teacher.

The Coroner: What was the arrangement made about payments while she was staying with her parents?—I paid her \$50 when she left and told her that she could apply to me for money until she had obtained employment.

Continuing, witness said that in May the girl told him that she was in a certain condition and could not take up the job. This was the first time he knew of her condition and he agreed to pay her \$30 a month until the child was born, adding that he would pay but "When the child is born, I will see whether I was the responsible party."

Witness then went on to say that it was late in June when he received a telephone message saying that the deceased had been taken to the Tung Wah Hospital. Witness found out later that the girl had caused an abortion. While deceased was in Tung Wah Hospital, witness made no arrangements as to payment, but when she left after complaining about the Tung Wah Hospital, she went into the Government Civil Hospital at witness' expense.

After leaving the G.C.H. witness said that he heard that the deceased had sold all the furniture. The Coroner: Who told you this?—I do not like to mention any names.

Continuing, Sgt. Hayward said that he heard the deceased had rented a cubicle in a house at Park Street. He went there to verify this but the deceased was not in this but the deceased was told by the principal tenant that deceased had one of a basket containing clothes. The next time witness heard from her was in July when she telephoned and asked him to meet her at the On Lok Yuen Cafe.

Witness kept the appointment and deceased told him that she was going to Canton. When asked why she was going, deceased replied "It is none of your business."

Two days later, witness telephoned to Mr. Lamprill and was told that deceased had slept in his house with the amah on a previous night. Witness went over to Mr. Lamprill's house and was told that the deceased had left leaving an attache case behind. Witness had a key to the case. He opened it and found a sealed letter. The letter was addressed to a man and stated that if he (the addressee) would write to a certain address in Canton, he would be able to get in touch with deceased.

The Quarry Bay Incident.

In July deceased's father came to witness at the S.C.A. office and said that his girl had attempted to commit suicide at Quarry Bay by drowning. Witness told the father that he had finished with the girl and advised the father to take her to the hospital. The girl's father said that he had no money, and witness said that if he would take her to a hospital, pay the security, and notify him (witness) when the girl came out of the hospital, witness would make himself responsible for the expenses. The girl was accordingly taken to hospital, but witness did not know when she had left.

On July 24th, witness received another telephone message asking him to go to No. 17, Waterloo Street, to meet the girl and that she wanted to see him on a serious matter. Witness, however, was not able to keep the appointment as he was detained by his duty. He, however, saw her later when she asked for the return of her jewelry. If witness was not able to give her a fairly large lump sum, Witness asked her what she wanted the money for, and she replied that she was going "far away."

The Jewellery.

Asked about the jewellery by the Court, witness said that when the girl came to him he bought her several pieces of jewellery on the understanding that he would keep them if the girl should leave him.

Witness could not get any satisfactory explanation from deceased and he therefore told her to go away and think matters over carefully. Deceased then left Mr. Lamprill's house at about 10 p.m. Later witness and Mr. Lamprill also left the house, and to their surprise, they found deceased sitting at the foot of the staircase, sobbing. Asked why she had not gone home, deceased said nothing and eventually got up and left, but instead of going in the direction of her house she took the opposite direction. Witness and Mr. Lamprill followed and then found the deceased sitting on a grass patch. They put her in a rickshaw. Witness again asked her to go home and think matters over and to meet him again on July 28th. That was the last time he saw her.

Questioned by the Court witness said that while he was staying with the girl at Kennedy Town, he did not go there every night, but he visited her frequently.

The Coroner: You stated that on a certain day in May, she told you that she was in a certain condition. Had she spoken of this before?—No.

The Coroner: Did you say to her that if the Government knew of this, you would lose your job?—No.

The Coroner: Have you any idea if she or anyone else had caused this abortion?—No.

Scene Between Hayward And The Mother.

Rising up to cross-examine Sgt. Hayward, deceased's mother, who was sobbing and spoke with choking voice, said: "Ah Fook, Ah Fook (Sgt. Hayward's Chinese name), I have never asked you to give me a monthly allowance of \$20. I only asked you in the event of my husband's death to look after me and when my son went out into the world to look for employment, you would help him."

Sgt. Hayward's reply was that on the very night of the girl's death, she had made extraordinary demands to him—demands which included money and pension for herself, and a grand funeral for the deceased. At the time when the arrangement was made, I agreed to keep the girl and not the family."

The Mother: There was no question of "keeping" my girl. It was agreed that you would marry her, and you promised that after Christmas you would announce it in all the papers.

The Coroner: She is a Roman Catholic and should know that a marriage should take place in church.

The mother then told a mumbled story of how Sgt. Hayward had deceived them. She declared that Hayward had told her that he had only one year more to serve before he would be promoted to be an Inspector, and then he would announce the marriage in all the Chinese and English newspapers in Hong Kong. Hayward had said that if the Government should come to know of his marriage before the five years term was up, he would lose his job and be sent back to England.

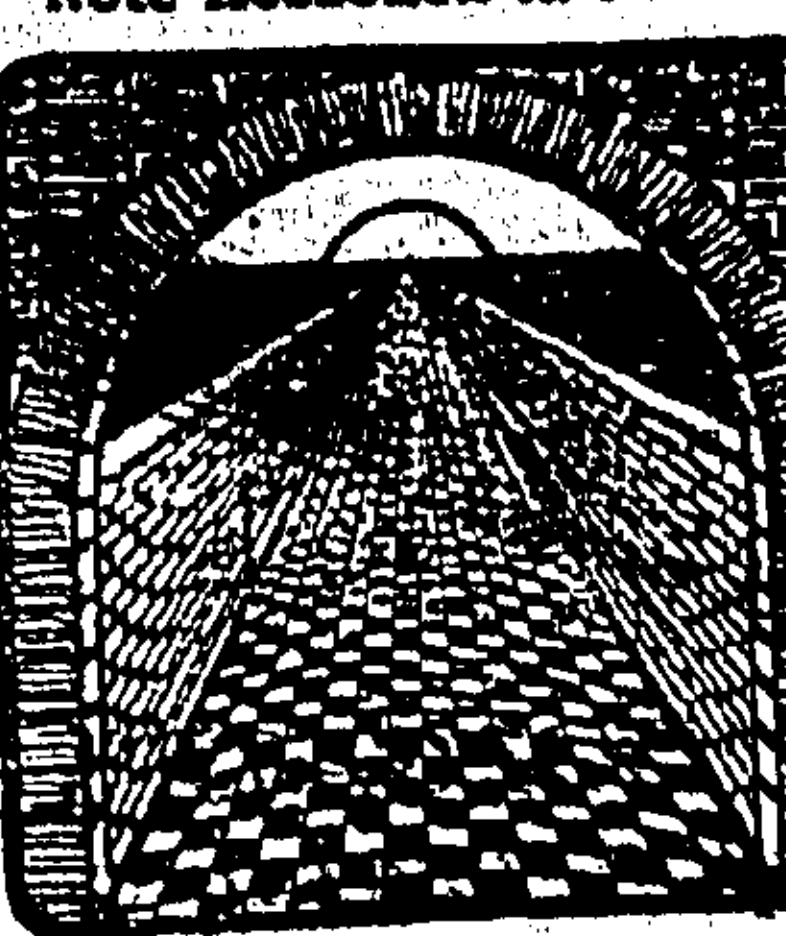
She then went on to ask witness if he had not promised to look after her in the event of her husband's death, how could he have expected that she would give her daughter away for so small a sum. She added that she was a Roman Catholic and would not have allowed her daughter to be a man's mistress. "I gave cakes, wine and everything away to celebrate the marriage, and they all knew that my daughter was married to you," she added.

At this stage, the woman worked herself into a frantic rage and made wild allegations against Hayward, Teat Ku (Mr. Lamprill's housekeeper) and finally pointing her finger at Hayward said "You are responsible for her death. You have ill-treated her. You know how to speak Chinese and you know everything you spoke here was false."

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"Why Did She Commit Suicide?"

The Coroner (to Hayward): It was given in evidence that you slapped the deceased?—No.

The Mother: You sent my daughter to Canton without my permission?—No, I never did.

The Mother: You took my daughter out of my house promising her that you would get a house for her in Hong Kong, but all you did was to keep her in one hospital and then the other?—I never promised to get a house for her. She went from your house to hospital.

The Mother: Why did she commit suicide?—

The Coroner: Have you any idea?—

Sergt. Hayward: Deceased told me that her mother was always demanding money from her and that she was very worried because she had no money to give to her mother.

The Mother: You promised to hand back the jewellery to her on the 24th. Why did you not do so?—I was detained by my duty.

The Mother: If it was not for the jewellery, my daughter would not have committed suicide. You have murdered her.

At a later stage the mother was sharply reprimanded by the Court and told that she would not be allowed in Court making wild insinuations.

The father of the deceased girl said that all he wanted from Hayward was the return of his daughter.

Hayward's Allegations.

Sergt. Hayward said that on the night of the girl's death, he was asked to give \$300 to have the matter hushed up. He offered \$200 which was refused. Next day he consulted a solicitor and was advised not to give anything.

The mother admitted making this demand but said that it was only for a "grand funeral" for her daughter and not for herself.

Police Regulations Regarding Marriages.

Turning to Mr. Calhorne, the Coroner said that it had been alleged several times in the course of the enquiry that a police officer could not get married within a certain time. Mr. Calhorne said that the regulations were that if a policeman wanted to get married before serving five years, he would first of all have to get permission from the C.S.P. After five years, would only have to inform the C.S.P. of his intention of getting married.

Asked whether any action had been taken against Sergt. Hayward, Mr. Calhorne said no action had been taken. It depended on the result of the enquiry, but Sergt. Hayward had been in the meantime been transferred from the S.C.A.

The Coroner: On the evidence, would you say that Sergt. Hayward had committed a breach of the regulations?—On the whole of the evidence I would say that he has committed a breach of the regulations.

Later Mr. Calhorne said that he would like to amend his remarks, and he would say that Sergt. Hayward had misbehaved himself in a way which was detrimental to the reputation of the Police Force.

Coroner's Summing Up.

In directing the jury, the Coroner said that the enquiry was brought at the request of the parents of the deceased girl and had been very extensive. There was no doubt that the girl had committed suicide. A post-mortem examination of the body revealed that the deceased had a diseased kidney, apparently brought about by the drugs she had taken in causing abortion. Two things remained for the jury to decide. First why the girl had committed suicide and secondly, who was responsible.

There was no doubt that the deceased was highly temperamental and this was aggravated by pregnancy. The deceased had contemplated suicide on more than one occasion, as the Quarry Bay incident would show. In fact she had committed suicide in her mind all the time. It was also obvious that when Hayward failed to see her on the 24th the determination to kill herself was strengthened. There was, however, no evidence of ill-treatment, although it was alleged that Hayward had slapped her.

Hayward had given this (Continued on next column)

DOCKYARD NEWS.

MR. OSWICK TRANSFERRED TO SHEERNESS.

PRESENTATION ON MONDAY EVENING.

A popular member of the Royal Navy Dockyard staff, Mr. Oswick, of the S.E.E. Department, was given a "farewell" by his friends of the Dockyard Recreation Club on Monday evening. An impromptu musical evening was interspersed with farewell speeches and the usual toasts, a presentation also being made to Mr. Oswick by the Club members of a handsome Shanghai rug. Mr. Parker, Assistant S.E.E., was in the chair, and Mr. Percy Yapp, Superintendent Electrical Engineer of the Hong Kong Yard, made the presentation.

Mr. Oswick will be missed in the Colony by others besides his Dockyard friends. He is a well-known local sportsman having represented the Colony at Lawn Bowls, and being a prominent member of the Civil Service C.C.

NO FOREIGN CURRENCY.
CANTON MERCHANT FINED FOR USING IT.

The order prohibiting the use of foreign banknotes (except to exchange them) has not been very rigorously observed in Canton. A reminder was subsequently issued, directing public attention to this law and pointing out the heavy penalties attaching to its infringement, but it did not seem to have much effect.

Authorities are not to be fooled, however, when they make up their minds to enforce laws, and special men have been on the job detecting instances where foreign notes are uttered in the course of business transactions. The first case was reported on the 13th inst. when a merchant was arrested for paying \$223 in foreign notes as deposit in the course of trade. The arrest was effected in a shop in Wing Hon Maloo, where the man had called to place an order. The merchant was haled before the court and was sentenced to a heavy fine.

This will no doubt have a deterrent effect on others who may feel tempted to continue using foreign notes in the ordinary course of business.—Canton Gazette.

Not Deserving Of Censure.

As to Hayward's conduct in the matter, the Coroner said that he did not think it was deserving of censure. Hayward had acted very patiently with the girl. There was only one comment to make and that was that Hayward's association with a woman of that type was undesirable.

As to the parents of the deceased, their action throughout was to be blamed. In the first place they had allowed their daughter to become the mistress of a policeman although she had been brought up in a Christian home. They took no trouble over her marriage, and acted very callously when they heard she had attempted to commit suicide at Quarry Bay and did not go and see what could be done for the girl. They then came forward and made allegations after the girl was dead.

A Troublesome Girl.

In conclusion, Mr. Schofield said that it was clear that the deceased was a very troublesome girl and that she had associated with many men before becoming Hayward's mistress. "Your verdict, gentlemen, should be one of suicide while of unsound mind. You may add a rider which you may think fit."

While the jury was consulting, the Coroner reminded them once more that most of the evidence they had heard was hearsay.

A verdict with the two recommendations mentioned above was returned by the jury after ten minutes' deliberation.

The mother, when told of the jury's finding, burst into tears, and cried "to heaven" to witness the "cruel wrong done to her." She said that she did not even know where her daughter was buried as she was never asked to the funeral. She was eventually helped out of the Court by her husband.

"THE TIMES ARE OUT OF JOINT."**COMEDY OF CANTON'S CLOCKS.****SIGNAL GUN THAT GOES ON STRIKE!**

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, Sept. 25th. The Municipal Government has decided to replace the electrically regulated street clocks on the principal crossroads of Canton. These clocks were taken down by the Municipal Government some three years ago because they were inaccurate. Without standard clocks the question of the exact time is not easy. There are no two clocks or watches alike in the whole city and this is a constant source of annoyance especially for those who have to catch a boat or train. The Customs House tower clock has been correct but this way of standardising the time has proved too troublesome for most people. Then the Municipal Government devised a new scheme for the standardisation of time in the city. Every day exactly at noon a cannon is fired from the top of Kuan Yin Hill on the North of Canton, the report being loud enough to be heard over most of the city. This eased the problem but still the people were not satisfied as the big rusty cannon does not always go off faithfully to the second. There have even been times when the ancient piece of artillery has gone on strike leaving people to rely once more on the never failing Customs House clock.

A JUMPY ELECTRIC CURRENT.

Because of all this the Municipal Government has decided to re-start the mao clock system. But the old clocks are no longer any good and new ones will have to be bought. A contract has been signed with the Canton Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd., for the installation of these big clocks. The Government promised \$2,000 to the Company but the Company has found that it cannot fulfil its contract on account of the wide variations of the current and voltage from the Canton Light and Power Co. It is said that the city current constantly fluctuates between 3,500 and 6,500 kilowatts but the clocks cannot run smoothly unless the electric current is constant and this is one of the things which the Canton Electric and Power Company cannot guarantee and the work has been in abeyance for some time. The Municipal Government, however, has taken the matter into hand and ordered a small electric generator to be attached to the Canton Light and Power Co. for the purpose of supplying a constant current with which to run the mao clock. The fuel for this small generator will be oil and not coal so as to ensure an even flame.

THE OLD FRENCH CONSULATE.**RENDITION IN A FEW DAYS.**

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, Sept. 24th. M. Andre Danjou, French Consul-General at Shanghai, called on the Canton Foreign Office this morning at 10.45 to make the final arrangements with Dr. Chao Hsin Chu, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Kwangtung, for the rendition of the old French Consulate in Canton. The rendition is to be unconditional, like that of the old British Consulate. The documents were to have been signed this morning, but as it was found that certain translations had to be made, the signing was postponed for a few days. Our correspondent called at the Foreign Office this afternoon and was received by Mr. Yick Kin Tsun, secretary, who told him that everything respecting the rendition of the premises has been proceeding smoothly. He said that the French Consul-General and the Canton Foreign Office are on the friendliest terms.

MERCHANTS SUBDUED.**BOYCOTT COMMITTEE BREAKS ALL OPPOSITION.**

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, Sept. 25th. To-day is the last day in which the dealers in Japanese goods can register unsold stock with the Anti-Japanese Boycott Committee. Beginning from tomorrow all Japanese goods in the city not registered will be confiscated by the Committee. Up to last night 1,328 stores in Canton registered their goods of Japanese origin and only 83 shops maintained an openly defiant attitude saying that they will not register under any condition. But they have been proscribed by the Committee which will confiscate their Japanese goods if they do not register by to-day. The Sincere Company and the two Sun Companies, the biggest stores (Continued at foot of next column.)

KWANGTUNG'S SILK INDUSTRY.**A SERIOUS DECLINE.****PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.****UNEVEN QUALITY.**

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, September 25th. The Kwangtung silk industry, once a most flourishing and lucrative enterprise, is rapidly dwindling into insignificance. The foreign market is gone and hundreds of thousands of men and women who relied on this industry for their livelihood have been forced to seek other work. Filature factories in the districts of Shun Tak and other places of the Canton Delta have been forced to shut down on account of the lack of business. The decline of this industry is clearly indicated in the Customs trade figures which state that silk exported from Canton in 1924 amounted to \$160,000,000, and in 1927 the trade had dwindled down to \$70,000,000, showing a loss of \$90,000,000 in three short years. Foreign exporters here are of the opinion that unless something is done to revive the trade, it will continue to decrease. The Canton authorities, however, are now beginning to try and save the industry from utter ruin. Mr. Ma Chiu Tsun, Commissioner of Reconstruction, has brought the matter before the Provincial Council requesting it to appropriate \$20,000 to the improvement of sericulture in Kwangtung. The Council was deeply moved by his account of the state of affairs and is doing all it can to restore the industry to its former position. It has acceded to Commissioner Ma's request and gave \$20,000 to the Bureau for the improvement of sericulture in Kwangtung.

REASONS FOR THE DECLINE.

Our correspondent has learned in conversation with silk merchants that there are at least three reasons for the decline of the industry. In the first place the raw silk as exported from Canton does not meet the requirements of the foreign factories. What they need is silk of uniform size and constant quality. This is what the Chinese merchants could not or would not supply, and hence the foreign purchasers largely American manufacturers, had to turn to Japan which could meet their requirements. In the second place the cocoon rearsers in Kwangtung lack scientific methods of handling and selecting the silk worms. Good and diseased eggs are hatched and reared alike. Little or no effort is taken to separate the diseased eggs from the good ones. As a result the product is of a mixed quality which is what the foreign manufacturers do not want. Finally, foreign purchasers have been complaining that very often big pieces of inferior raw silk are found hidden in each bale of supposedly good silk of uniform quality.

The Bureau for the Improvement of Sericulture in Kwangtung whose headquarters are in the Lingnan University campus is trying hard to improve the industry through the application of science. What Kwangtung has lost in this trade Japan has gained. The local authorities, however, are quite confident that the trade will be all restored and that merchants will learn to meet the standard set by foreign silk manufacturers.

HONG KONG-CANTON TELEPHONE.**TO BE INSTALLED!****WORK TO START WHEN FUNDS ARE RAISED.**

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, Sept. 24th. The Canton Government is seriously considering the installation of a telephone system between Hong Kong and Canton. Mr. Lin Wen Koi, Mayor of Canton, and the leading advocate of this scheme, is of the opinion that it would greatly help merchants and people of the two commercial ports. This system would, moreover, bring about a better understanding and promote trade. Although the two ports are connected by wireless telegraphy, said the Mayor, this does not take the place of the telephone.

The projected line will follow the Canton-Kowloon Railway, a distance of approximately 100 miles long. The cost of this undertaking, according to an estimate of the China Electric Co., which is installing the new automatic system of telephones in the city, will be about \$500,000. The Bureau of Public Utilities has been entrusted with the projected enterprise and work will be started just as soon as the necessary funds are secured.

In Canton, all registered with the Committee yesterday. The Committee has so far made no attempt to collect its demand of 30 per cent. ad valorem levy on the cost price of the goods of Japanese origin. It says "registration first, collection afterwards."

CATERING FOR THE JAPANESE FLEET.**"THE SINCERE CO. NOT A PHILANTHROPIC ESTABLISHMENT."****ENTERPRISING MONOPOLISTS TO PAY.****HALF OF THE GOODS PURCHASED THAT REMAINED UNSOLD.**

After a protracted hearing, judgment was yesterday morning delivered by Mr. Justice P. J. Jacks, at the Summary Court, in the case in which the Sincere Co. sued Mr. Nakao, head of a combine formed to cater for the Japanese Fleet during their five days' stay in the Colony in March, this year, for the recovery of \$1,000, the balance of goods sold and delivered to the combine. Mr. M. K. Lo had contended for the plaintiffs that the goods were sold on credit and that no arrangement had been made for unsold goods to be returned. Plaintiffs offered to do business with the defendant at wholesale prices, when it was stated that the "combine" expected a large volume of business from the Fleet.

Mr. R. A. Wadson, for the defendant, maintained that it was verbally agreed by the plaintiffs that goods not sold would be returnable.

In the course of his judgment, his Lordship found that the "five-day" syndicate was disappointed with the result of their business with the Japanese Fleet, and found more than half of the goods which they had purchased left on their hands. His Lordship added that since the plaintiffs went so far as to offer to sell their goods at wholesale prices, he could not believe that they would go further and agree to take back goods unsold by the defendant. "They were not going to make their usual profit on the goods which were sold, the plaintiffs do not run a philanthropic institution, and I see no reason why they should go to the length of agreeing to take back unsold goods in the circumstances." Judgment was awarded to plaintiffs with costs.

THE JUDGMENT.

The full text of the judgment follows:

This is an action in which the plaintiffs seek to recover from the defendant the price of certain goods sold and delivered. They claim that they sold goods to the value of \$2,127.30, and they received \$1,000 on deposit, leaving a balance of \$1,127.30, but they have waived \$127.30 in order to bring the action within the jurisdiction of this Court.

The correctness of the foregoing figures is not, I believe, disputed, but the defendant claims that he is entitled to return goods which he has not sold.

Facts Of The Case.

The facts are shortly as follows:—In March last five Japanese merchants, Messrs. Nakao, Yoshioka, Yoshie, Fujiyama and Osame formed a syndicate to trade with the Japanese Fleet during its visit here for a few days in April, for which they had a monopoly. They had to obtain various goods which they did not stock themselves. They accordingly visited various stores and made arrangements for the purchase of such goods. One of the stores they visited was that of the plaintiffs, to whom they were unknown. Now the plaintiffs' store is a cash store, these Japanese gentlemen wished to purchase on credit, so they were taken to the plaintiffs' manager whom they informed of the approaching visit of the Japanese Fleet, that they had the monopoly to supply the Fleet and they expected a large volume of business. The plaintiffs' manager asked what kind of goods they required and was told they would require a large quantity of ivory, chopsticks, combs, mah jong sets, some blackwood and the like. He said that several of these things he did not keep in stock and would have to buy elsewhere. One of the Japanese said he was a big merchant, he held up a bundle of notes and offered cash for a special rate. The manager eventually agreed to give them credit to the extent of \$2,000 on their paying a deposit of \$1,000 and to sell goods to them at wholesale prices which he said are from 12½ to 15 per cent. less than ordinary retail prices. The manager is a busy man and did not remember all the details of the transaction very clearly, but he was certain that he did not agree to take back goods remaining unsold after the Japanese Fleet left. The plaintiffs' manager also said that an assistant named Yuen Kai Tong brought the gentlemen up but he was not present all the time. The manager said nothing about any agreement being asked for, neither was he cross-examined on this point. The cashier of the plaintiffs' firm said if the goods had been sold under an agreement to take back unsold goods he would have known of it; he had never heard of a sale under such conditions before. Now the Japanese gentlemen who gave evidence, Messrs. Yoshie, Osame and Yoshioka, and Mr. Yuen Kai Chun, their friend and helper, agree in the main with the plaintiffs' manager's account of what took place but they all say that the assistant Yuen Kai Tong was present all through the interview. They also say that the manager agreed with them that he would take back such goods as they were unable to sell and that they all appreciated the importance of having some agreement in writing on this point.

Point To Consider.

The only point for me to consider is whether the plaintiffs' manager did in fact agree to take back such goods as the syndicate were unable to sell. I reserved my decision on the point in order that I might consider the evidence which had been put before me on the three occasions when I sat to hear this case. There is a conflict of evidence on the point. The defendant contends that there was an agreement, the plaintiffs deny it. It is for the defendant to satisfy me that his contention is correct. Looking at the facts the first point is that the plaintiffs' business is that of a cash store, though I believe they give credit to customers who are known to them. The defendant was unknown to them, he went and asked for credit, the plaintiffs gave him credit on his paying a cash deposit and in view of the fact that the defendant told them that a considerable amount of business might be done, the plaintiffs went further and offered to do business with the defendant at wholesale prices. Why should he go even further and agree to take back any goods unsold by the defendant. The plaintiffs do not run a philanthropic institution. They were not going to make their usual profit on the goods which were sold. I see no reason why they should go to the length of agreeing to take back unsold goods in the circumstances.

Nothing In Writing.

The defendant's witnesses all say that the plaintiffs agreed to take back such unsold goods. They also said they recognised the importance of having something in writing to that effect and yet on their own evidence they do not appear to have taken any energetic steps at the time. According to their own statements they allowed themselves to be put off by the manager of the plaintiff who was not even asked in cross-examination whether he was asked to put anything in writing, if he had actually agreed to take back unsold goods.

I see no reason whatever why he should have raised any objection had the defendant's witnesses really pressed the point. Two of the defendant's witnesses said that they got the manager to add the words "Transferred to Credit of Cash Account" on the receipt for the deposit which they thought sufficient. I doubt whether they know what these words really meant. They certainly do not convey to me the impression that unsold goods were to be taken back, and I do not for one moment believe that they really conveyed that meaning to the defendant's witnesses who were present at the interview—all of them men with some business experience.

If the defendants really understood at the time that unsold goods were to be taken back, they were quite right in deciding that they ought to have some written evidence of the fact and they could easily have obtained it by writing to the plaintiffs and stating what they believed the agreed terms were and asking the plaintiffs to confirm.

Mr. Yoshie had an opportunity when he wrote and gave his name as a signatory for orders shortly after the arrangements were made, but he appears to have neglected it. Again, when a written order was given later for some Mah Jongg sets, he might easily have stated in the order that unsold sets were to be returned.

Yuen Tadi Chung went so far as to say that Mr. Yoshie had a document prepared for the manager to sign, but was satisfied that the addition to the receipt was sufficient.

Syndicate Disappointed.

The defendant's syndicate was disappointed with the result of their business with the Japanese Fleet and had more than half the goods as the syndicate were unable

\$8,000 JEWEL ROBBERY?**EMPLOYEE OF MESSRS. ULLMAN'S MISSING.****CHINESE WITH TWENTY YEARS' SERVICE.****FAMILY ALSO DISAPPEARS.**

The local branch of Messrs. Ullman and Company, the firm of jewellers and watchmakers well-known throughout the Far East, has been victimised, it is believed, to the extent of over \$8,000 by one of their Chinese employees.

Mr. L. D. Welch, interviewed at the firm's premises in Chater Road, said the stolen goods consisted of: 1,513 watches of various kinds, valued at \$7,500; 72 ordinary gold glasses, \$472; 33 prismatic binoculars, \$462.

The missing employee had been employed on the wholesale side of the firm's business with Canton. He was regularly entrusted with large quantities of stock, often far in excess of the amount now missing.

He had been in Canton and was expected back over the week-end, though had his returned been delayed for a few days, nothing would have been thought of it. Instead Mr. Welch received a letter, which he feels no reason to doubt is from the missing man, explaining that circumstances have forced him to abscond with the goods entrusted to him but he is very sorry to have to take such a step, etc. The letter was posted in Hong Kong after the man had left for Canton.

A Man Of "Apparently Noble Character."

Mr. Welch said that the man had been in the employ of the firm for twenty years. He was trusted absolutely and as much as \$50,000 had often been confided to his charge for disposal in Canton and the interior.

"He was," said the Manager, "an elderly man of impressive appearance and, I should have said, of noble character. He was in charge of the watch and clock workshop when in Hong Kong so our local customers do not know him at all. If he had not sent the letter to me we should have thought nothing of his absence these few extra days."

Mr. Welch did not think that there had been any foul play. "As soon as I got his letter I reported the matter to the police and a visit was paid to the man's home. There, however, we got a surprise. He had left some time ago and no trace can be found of his family. As to the man's motive, nothing could be suggested. They had no reason to suppose he had been gambling and he was supposed to be a man of some substance."

"The goods in our shop are, of course, insured, but there is nothing in the policy about goods outside, so I do not see that we have any claim," said Mr. Welch.

Last night Mr. Welch went to Canton to consult with the authorities there and to see if he can identify any property that has come into the hands of the police. He will also visit Macao with the same object.

goods which they had purchased left on their hands. They did not at once pack them up and return them to the plaintiffs as I should have expected them to do if they had made the arrangement they claim and they have not yet sent them back.

The plaintiff's cashier who visited them to obtain payment of the account after the Fleet left admitted that something was said by the Japanese gentlemen about returning unsold goods, but he had no authority to do anything about this and naturally referred them to his manager.

The unsold goods were of little use to the members of the syndicate who did not usually deal in goods of the kind. They would naturally desire to dispose of them, but they have not convinced me that the plaintiffs agreed to buy them back. It was an unusual arrangement and the onus of proof was on the defendant.

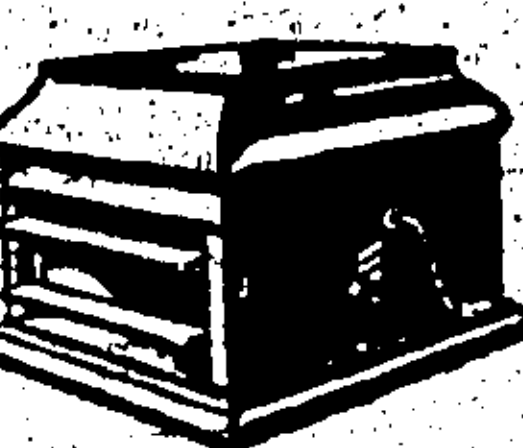
A point has been made of the fact that Yuen Kai Tong, a shop assistant in the plaintiffs' firm, was not called to give evidence for the plaintiffs. My view is that he should have been called for the defence. The manager referred to him as the man who brought some of the members of the syndicate to his office and perhaps told him what they wanted and then left.

Judgment For Plaintiffs.

At any rate the manager did not consider that he took any important part in the proceedings and, quite naturally, I think he was not called to give evidence for the plaintiffs. Had they known that such a point was to be made of his presence at the interview I feel sure they would have called him. In fact they offered to do so, when they did discover what importance was attached by the defence to any evidence he might be able to give, but objection was raised. It was, however, open to the defence to call him. It was they who laid so much stress on the importance of his evidence.

I give judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount of their claim with costs.

(Continued on next Column.)

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IN connection with the AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE which was arranged to be given at the Great Hall of the Hong Kong University on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., and which by the way, the Hong Kong University Union is not directly or indirectly associated with, the Public is hereby notified that the Production of This Play Has Been CANCELLED. REFUND on Tickets Sold is Obtainable from L. A. GUILMARANS, No. 6, CAINE ROAD.

THE LOCAL STUDENTS' DRAMATIC SOCIETY.
Hong Kong, 26th Sept., 1928. [6758]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 1st DAY of OCTOBER, 1928, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok Tsi, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Howlong Island, Lot No. 2141, Junction of Mong Kok Road and Sai Yung Choi St.	As per sale plan	3,000	38	6,800

[6753]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at VICTORIA, Hong Kong, and known as:
One Undivided Twenty-second Part or Share of and in the Reclamation Rights (or Reclamation) in respect of MARINE LOT NO. 43. Area: 37,807 Square Feet.

IN ONE LOT

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

THURSDAY,

THE 4th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1928,
At 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

AT THE

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
D'ARVILLE STREET, VICTORIA,
HONG KONG.

By
MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES AND MASTER,
Palmer's Buildings, Hong Kong,
or to

MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.

Hong Kong, 25th Sept., 1928. [6755]

THE HONG KONG & CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, 2, LOWER ALBERT ROAD, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 12th OCTOBER, 1928, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts, and re-electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th SEPTEMBER to the 12th OCTOBER, 1928, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 14th Sept., 1928. [6751]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. Y/92 for Twenty Shares, 24 Per Share. Paid Up, Numbered 113130/113149 in this Society standing in the Name of CHO YIK TONG of SHANGHAI, has been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming, the said Certificate will be deemed CANCELLED and of No Effect, and a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 14th Sept., 1928. [6718]

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Hong Kong Government invites TENDERS for the Purchase of A PRIESTMAN GRAB DREDGER. For further particulars, Apply to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS. [6756]

MACAO CHARITY AND COMMERCIAL FAIR.

NOTICE.

THE General Committee of the MACAO CHARITY AND COMMERCIAL FAIR announce that the OPENING DATE of the FAIR has been Officially fixed for 3rd NOVEMBER, 1928, at 9.00 P.M. (Weather Permitting), and CLOSING DATE on the 22nd DECEMBER, 1928. [6745]

MACAO RACES.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the TENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SUNDAY, 14th OCTOBER, 1928 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained from the I.R.C., MACAO, CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES, and REXOR ADVERTISING CO.

Entries CLOSE at Macao 2.30 P.M. WEDNESDAY, 3rd OCTOBER, 1928. [6744]

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE & RECREATION CLUB OF MACAO, LTD.

HOLDERS of the UNDRAWN TICKETS in the MACAO CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES are requested to communicate with THE INTERNATIONAL RACE & RECREATION CLUB OF MACAO, LTD., Macao.

CARLOS DE MELLO LEITAO,
Chairman, Board of Directors.
Macao, 20th Sept., 1928. [6732]

"THE PEAK FLATS."

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Tram Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island Ready for Occupation.
Five-Roomed FLATS and Six-Roomed FLATS with all Modern Conveniences, Drying Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts.
Apply to
CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT,
4th Floor,
FRENCH BANK BUILDING.

TO LET.

FURNISHED, Four Room FLATS, at 15, MacDONNELL ROAD, with Modern Conveniences.

For Particulars, Apply: XAVIER BRON, 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, TEL. C. 3216 or C. 3722. [6737]

TO LET.

FLAT in CARMARVON BUILDINGS, KOWLOON, 5 Roomed HOUSE in MINDEN AVENUE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[6395]

TO LET.—Furnished, Five-room FLAT, MAY ROAD LEVEL, For One Year From 1st DECEMBER 1928.—P.O. Box B-45. [6672]

TO BE LET OR SOLD.—Commodious BUNGALOW MAGAZINE GARDEN, near MOTOR ROAD, Good Garden. Private Garage.—Apply: Box No 6273, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [6273]

BUSINESS GENTLEMAN passing through Colony requires immediately the Services of a Competent EUROPEAN STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST for a Few Hours Each Day. Time of Employment about 14 Days. Reply: 6752, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [6752]

WHY Continue to suffer when your reach—Fimples, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Constipation, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and many other Diseases. No Drugs, Purely Chinese Herbs.

POO ON HERBS CO.,
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
TEL. C. 5009.

FOR SALE—STANDARD 2 Seater, Good Running Order.—Box 369, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [369]

INTIMATIONS.

PROHIBITION IN U.S.A.

STEREOTYPED APOLOGY FOR SOCIAL OFFENCES.

Under the influence of bad bootleg liquor so many social offences are committed so frequently that, according to a document emanating from New York, young men have devised the following formula:—

Mr. _____ regrets exceedingly his deplorable conduct while a guest at your _____ Party last _____ evening and humbly craves your pardon for the breach of Etiquette checked in the adjoining column:

The adjoining column contains a list of misdemeanours as follows:—

Striking hostess with bottle; spanking hostess or female guests; riding to hounds in drawing-room; riding to hounds in ball-room; excessive screaming; frequent absence from party; protracted absence from party; extreme inebriation; excessive destruction of furniture; complete loss of equilibrium; partial loss of equilibrium; throwing glasses; insulting guests; indiscreet petting; nausea.

MORAL

Drink
DEWAR'S
"WHITE LABEL"
SCOTCH WHISKY
OF GREAT AGE.

IT NEVER VARIES.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
[50]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1928.

MUSIC FILMS.

The great interest which is being taken in the future of talking films has given rise to another suggestion, the music film. Both are strongly opposed by professional orchestra musicians. They feel that the orchestra will be of no more importance during the screening of a talking film than they themselves are during the action of a stage play. From being an integral part of the entertainment they will find themselves required only to play the audience in and out of the theatre, a function which could be performed at considerably less expense to the management by an electric piano or organ; should music films come they fear that their services would be dispensed with altogether.

In the projected music film the orchestral accompaniment will be played in the studio and recorded on the same strip of film as the picture; it will be reproduced in the theatre presumably by the same mechanism as is used for talking films and it is probable that the "voluntaries" played before and after the show will be also part of the film. Whether the music film as such is a feasible proposition or no it is extremely likely that

the incidental music in talking films will be provided in this manner.

The case for the film providing its own musical accompaniment is strong, and it is based on the fact that such "mechanical music" while far inferior to a first rate orchestra is preferable to a bad or even second rate one. The wedding of music to the film should, moreover, result in a far more harmonious presentation than is now possible except at very considerable expense. Under the present system the conductor of each theatre has a number of musical scores at his disposal portions of which he uses, as he thinks fit, as the scene changes with the consequences that certain tunes are always used for love scenes, others for storms and so on with very little regard to the emotional meaning of the picture as a whole. The reasons for this are obvious; printed music is expensive and the orchestra with the normal thrice weekly change of film has very little time for rehearsal. New music may be obtained for special films but the tendency is clearly towards an established round. The public in general are quite satisfied provided that the music is reasonably well played and it is only occasionally that some one with a nice musical sense writes to the papers to complain of the inappropriateness of cow boys playing poker to the Tanhauser March!

There would appear to be no reason why the film studios with the enormous resources at their disposal should not employ a first rate orchestra, and a composer capable of choosing the most suitable music for each successive episode or creating his own where desirable and welding the whole into a composition in key with the tempo of the picture. It would need very considerable musical skill but it is by no means an impossible ideal. The music film would also open a new field of cinematography in the presentation of opera, and might succeed where Sir THOMAS BEECHAM has failed in popularising this art in England. The screen version of "La Bohème," for example, would gain enormously by the accompaniment of Puccini's music, but to provide it means not only a very considerable outlay on the part of the management of each theatre in which it is shown but many rehearsals. If it were to be refined to the accompaniment of the opera score, the caste would probably act even better, and the emotional effect on the audience be very considerably heightened. The music film would in fact, if the method of reproduction could be perfected, solve the difficulty of finding an actor and a singer in one person for the next development would be to have first rate artists, out of the camera's range, to sing the part while it was being acted.

One of the factors which has led to the present experiments with sound films is the demand of the American public for a programme which includes other attractions in addition to the film. The cinema theatres have been forced by competition to spend so much money on singers, dancers, acrobats, and more and more luxurious theatres, that they have turned to the talking picture as another and a cheaper novelty for their patrons. But opinion is still very sharply divided as to the desirability of sound films and it is certain that a large number of theatres will refuse for the present to install the necessary mechanism for their reproduction. There will be in consequence a rivalry between the houses showing sound films and those which remain faithful to the old tradition where the pictures will be technically better since sound films must for some time be in the nature of experiments. The cinema theatres showing silent films will develop their orchestra as a means of meeting the new competition.

The Hong Kong Technical Institute will re-open on Thursday, October 4th.

Two Chinese women were fined \$1 each at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning for causing unnecessary pain to a pig.

The Annual Swimming Competitions for Brigade Trophies will be held at King's College on Sunday, September 30th, at 10 a.m.

A Chinese youth was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning for stealing a clock and other articles from 145, Wanchai Road.

The Consul-General for the Netherlands in Hong Kong informs us that Hong Kong has been declared plague free by the authorities of the Dutch East Indies.

The Assistant Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade acknowledges with grateful thanks the receipt of a donation of \$100 to the Brigade Funds from the Mercantile Bank of India.

Three lepers were recently apprehended by the police while begging near the Western Market. They described themselves as natives of Canton and have been returned to that City under police escort.

The hearing of the case in which two Chinese are charged with possession of arms has been provisionally fixed for Thursday. One of the men who was shot in the ankle at the time of arrest is still in hospital.

Mr. F. H. Blundson was fined \$15 by Major C. Willson for driving a motor-cycle in a dangerous manner on September 6th on Morrison Gap Road. The prosecution stated that his speed was between 25 to 30 miles an hour.

Mr. Shinichi Umemura arrived in Shanghai a few days ago, travelling from Japan with Mr. S. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General. Mr. Umemura has joined the Japanese Consulate in the capacity of Consul. Previously Mr. Umemura was an Attaché in Ottawa, Canada; he was then some time in Moscow, and later in Odessa as Vice-Consul.

A certain number of enteric cases continue to be notified but on the whole the Colony is fairly clear of serious infectious diseases. Cases reported last week were: Enteric, 6 (4 deaths); small-pox, 2; diphtheria, 1 (1 death); puerperal fever, 1 (1 death); influenza, 5 deaths. Except for one Indian case of enteric all patients were Chinese. Two cases of diphtheria and one of typhoid were notified on Monday.

The echo of an ambitious project in which the United States and China were to be linked by radio was heard in Shanghai last week, says the *N. C. Daily News*, when news was received of a contemplated suit by the Radio Corporation of America against the Government of China for G.813,000,000, charging default on a contract which is alleged to have been drawn up in 1921 between a subsidiary of the Radio Corporation, the Federal Telegraph Company of Delaware, and the Chinese Government. It is understood the matter will be taken up through diplomatic channels and an attempt will be made to reach an understanding before the suit is filed. The local office of the Radio Corporation of America in Canton Road will not be concerned with the affairs, and a solution is expected to be reached before the end of the year.

It is now probable that the general election in Great Britain will be in the first week of June, though of course no exact date can yet be confidently stated. That it will be about a month after the Budget, and for the Conservative party much will depend on whether Mr. Churchill's next Budget proves to be an asset or a liability. The imminence of the general election adds importance not only to the Conservative party conference which meets at Yarmouth this week, but also to that of the Liberal party, which is also at Yarmouth, and to that of the Labour party, which is at Birmingham, the week after the Conservative conference. There will thus be about a fortnight of highly interesting and possibly exciting party conferences under the shadow, or the limelight, of a general election six or seven months later. It is an accident that both the Conservatives and the Liberals have chosen Yarmouth for their national conference. The Liberals were invited to Yarmouth last summer, and they accepted, as no conference had been held in the eastern counties since the one in 1897 at Norwich. The closeness of the dates is another accident. In the ordinary way the Liberal conference would have been held in May, but there was special convention on the industrial policy in London in the spring, and the annual meeting of the Liberal Federation was accordingly postponed until October. Yarmouth itself might be described as a key constituency—that is, a balancing constituency. A Liberal was returned in 1923, and a Conservative was returned in the Zinovief election of 1924, but only by a thousand votes, which is a small majority in these days.

For driving his motor-cycle commission along Stubbs Road on the evening of September 8th without a light on the side car Mr. C. D. Wright was fined \$3 by Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

A marine hawket was fined \$75 on charges of buying a quantity of type from a child, 14 years of age and failing to make a record of the transaction. The case was heard before Major C. Willson, and defendant was represented by Mr. Horace Lo.

The *British Weekly* of August 30th states:—The Rev. F. C. Young, who is leaving Bellingham Church, London, S.E., for Hong Kong, has been presented with a silver cigarette case by the Bellingham branch of the T. O. C. of which he was padre, and which owed its beginnings to him.

The American Consulate-General, Shanghai, is interested in obtaining information regarding the whereabouts of Mr. Paul Berthod Murphy. It is reported that he last resided in San Francisco, California, and that he accepted a position with a firm in the Orient in recent months.

A police report issued yesterday states that two boys, the children of well-to-do parents living at 108, Wanchai, have returned to Hong Kong after a two years' absence. The children were the victims of a kidnapping gang and had been taken to Shuntak. Recently information as to the boys' whereabouts was supplied to the Kwangtung police and a raid on a certain house resulted in their release and return to overjoyed parents who had long ago given them up as dead.

The death occurred suddenly in Shanghai last week of Mr. J. C. P. d'Assumpcao, one of the most popular members of the local Portuguese community, and an old and respected member of Messrs. Dodwell & Co. Mr. d'Assumpcao was born in Macao in 1868 and arrived in Shanghai more than 40 years ago, since which time he has been in the service of the shipping department of Messrs. Dodwell's. Though not in good health recently, and was at his work up till the evening before his death. He leaves a widow and several step-children to mourn his loss.

FORTHCOMING WEDDINGS.

AIDE-DE-CAMP TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

The forthcoming marriage in Hong Kong is announced of Lieut. R. E. Wright, of the Hong Kong Singapore Brigade, Royal Artillery, who was appointed aide-de-camp to H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, and Miss Edith Marjorie Sinton, of Bunford House, Gifford, County Down, Northern Ireland.

WASTE LAND IN WESTERN KWANGTUNG.

PLANS FOR CULTIVATION.

In view of the great amount of waste land in the Western region, General Chan Chai Tong, the Reclamation Commissioner for this region, has drawn up a plan for the reclamation and cultivation of all these areas so as to turn them into productive fields.

The district magistrates are to use all means in their power to encourage the cultivation of untitled land so as to increase the productive power and give employment to workless people.

Where villages are sufficiently affluent to raise funds for the reclamation of these areas in their vicinity, a report to this effect is to be recorded.

All profits realised from the cultivation of the virgin land shall be enjoyed by the village people.

Where villages are unable to find the funds to reclaim waste land, the magistrates of the districts concerned are to assume control of the land and invite tenders for the cultivation. All profits derived from such land will then be applied to the use of the district as a whole, and not merely for the villages in the neighbourhood of the areas being worked.—*Canton Gazette*.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory, stated:—

The anti-cyclone remains over China and to the east of the Bonins and the trough is stationary. The depression is now Central to the north of Hokkaido. Fresh to strong monsoon will continue along the coast and over the N. China Sea.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, fresh, cloudy, occasional rain. A message despatched from Manila at 7 p.m. states that there is a typhoon in Long Island. E. Lat. 24 deg. N., moving W.N.W.

"A VERY SIMPLE CASE."

SEQUEL TO "FLUTTER" AT SUMCHUN.

"FANTAN" SYSTEM THAT FAILED.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson who appeared at the Summary Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice P. Jacks, on behalf of a Chinese, who claimed from another Chinese \$95 on an I.O.U., told his Lordship that the case was a very simple one. It was, however, not so simple judging from a letter from Mr. Leo d'Almada, who was appearing for the defendant. The letter set up a special defence, saying that it was a gambling debt and, therefore, not recoverable in law.

Outlining his case, Mr. Hodgson said that the plaintiff was going to Taupo by train on June 12th. He met the defendant at the Railway Station, who asked for a loan of \$95. Plaintiff gave him this and as a matter of form asked him to sign an I.O.U. Plaintiff had since asked for repayment of the money several times, but had been put off from time to time.

He understood that the defence would be that both the plaintiff and defendant went to Sumchun to play fantan and that the money was lost there, and because it was a gambling debt defendant refused to pay.

Evidence was then called and plaintiff in the witness-box corroborated Mr. Hodgson's opening.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almada, plaintiff said that he had been to Macao and also to Sumchun for a "flutter" now and then. He had known the defendant only six months and thought that he was an honest man.

Mr. d'Almada: I put it to you that this occurred on August 18th. You met defendant with his wife on the ferry and you suggested that he should go with you for a flutter in Sumchun—No.

Mr. d'Almada: He went with you and you both lost \$10. You then went on playing on a joint partnership basis. Subsequently the money in question was lost and you made defendant sign an I.O.U. for \$95—No, this is not true.

Cutting The Cock's Head.

The unfortunate cock in China who gets its head cut off during the ritual of settling a dispute between litigants, was again mentioned when Mr. d'Almada told his Lordship that Sir Henry Gompertz, a former Chief Justice of Hong Kong, had made a ruling in regard to this procedure. Mr. d'Almada said that his client would pay the money if the plaintiff would chop off a cock's head with him and say that the debt did not arise from gambling. He suggested that the plaintiff be asked as to whether he would take an oath of that nature.

His Lordship: I cannot make a ruling. The plaintiff is on oath.

Mr. Hodgson said that the case should be fought on its merits. He knew all about these little dodges to strengthen the case of a party who was not willing to go through the ceremony of chopping off a cock's head.

Defendant in his evidence said that he was returning to Kowloon on August 18th, with his wife, when plaintiff asked him in English to go for a game in Sumchun. He agreed and plaintiff then spoke in Chinese so that defendant's wife could hear and said that they had a little business to do in Sumchun and he invited defendant to go with him.

Defendant left his wife and went to Sumchun. They took \$20 and tried their luck at fantan. This money was soon lost, and plaintiff told him to go upstairs and have some refreshment, while he would continue and try a secret system which he had worked out and which would break the bank. Plaintiff said that whatever they won or lost would be shared. Plaintiff returned in about three quarters of an hour's time said that he had lost \$200. Defendant was then asked to pay \$100. Defendant handed \$5 and signed an I.O.U. for \$95 on the train while on their way back. Next day defendant heard from the runner of the fantan house that plaintiff had not lost \$200, and thinking that he had been defrauded, he therefore refused to pay.

Finding that plaintiff's story was the more plausible one, his Lordship gave judgment in his favour for the amount claimed with costs.

THE CONTROL OF EASTERN CHHLI.

CHANG HSUEH LIANG SEEKS A CONFERENCE.

REPUBLIC'S ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

TSINAN INCIDENT: JAPAN'S TERMS.

Naval wireless messages announce that the district between Luanchow and the Great Wall, which is at the present moment occupied by the Fengtienese, is to be made a buffer state. The surprising statement is added that the district is to be governed by Chang Tsung Chang. From other sources, however, it is reported that Pei Chung Hsi is still agitating for the retirement of the Fengtienese troops from this region, and insists that Nationalist garrisons should be installed there.

No final decision has been reached in this matter, and Chang Hsueh Liang, besides sending another delegate to Shanghai to plead his cause, is eager to hold a conference with Pei Chung Hsi. He is willing to proceed to Shanhaikwan or even to Tangshan to discuss the question of delaying the Fengtienese evacuation.

The 17th anniversary of the foundation of the Republic, which occurs on October 10th, is to be made an occasion of rejoicing in celebration of the success of the northern expedition and the opening of a new era. The official programme has not yet been made public, but the celebrations will be carried out throughout the whole nation.

The Japanese preliminary terms for the settlement of the Tsinan incident are said to include provisions for a commission of enquiry consisting of equal numbers of Chinese and Japanese members and guarantees of protection for Japanese residents and their property.

PREPARED TO WITHDRAW.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Sept. 25th. General Pei Chung Hsi, notwithstanding his insistence on the guaranteeing of the war-ravaged districts east of Luanchow by the Nationalists, seems inclined to withdraw his forces to Hankow as soon as he has reached an agreement with General Chang Hsueh Liang regarding the problem.

General Chang Hsueh Liang is sending another delegate, Mr. Hu Yuo Yu, to Shanghai to approach the Nationalist leaders.

General Chang Hsueh Liang has telegraphed to General Pei Chung Hsi stating that he will soon proceed to Shanhaikwan and if necessary to Tangshan to meet General Pei.

REORGANISATION.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Sept. 25th. The Nationalists will reorganise the surrendered Chihli-Shantung troops into four divisions, the total number of which will be about 130,000, while the remaining troops will be disbanded.

FENGTIEN CASUALTIES.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Sept. 25th. According to an official estimate the total number of casualties suffered by the Fengtienese in the recent campaign against the Chihli-Shantung troops was about 15,000.

A BUFFER STATE?

According to Naval wireless messages it is now confirmed that hostilities between the three factions in the Lanhien-Changli area have now ceased.

It is reported that Marshal Chang Tsung Chang who is now at Lanhien is willing to surrender. General Chu Yu Pu is at present at Tangshan under Nationalist protection. Quiet conditions continue at Chinwangtao and in the Tangshan mining area.

The Nationalist forces are withdrawing in great numbers from the Lanhien district to Tangshan and a further westerly movement is expected. It is estimated that repairs to the damaged bridge at Lanhien will take about a fortnight to complete. Repair work has now been started from both ends.

It is reported that a compromise has been reached between the Generals of the Nationalist, Fengtien and Chihli-Shantung forces. It is rumoured that the area between Shanhaikwan and Lanhien will form a buffer state between the Nationalists and Fengtien, the territory being governed by Chang Tsung Chang.

The Chihli-Shantung prisoners are to be transported from Lanhien to Tientsin in train sent to General Pei Chung Hsi by the Kailan Mining Administration.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Wah Ts Yat Pao).

NANKING, Sept. 25th. Italy has settled the Nanking incident and the documents are en route for Shanghai. A formal exchange of notes will take place here when the Consul-General arrives.

Reports of the probable rejection of the German Treaty with China by the Nationalist Government are officially denied. Rejection by China is considered certain.

"BREMEN" HERO'S PROGRESS.

FLIGHT TO THE FAR EAST.

ARRIVAL AT KARACHI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KARACHI, Sept. 25th. Baron von Huenefeld, who flew the Atlantic in the Bremen with Captain Kochl and Commandant Fitzmaurice, has arrived here. He is on a flight to Tokyo in the aeroplane Europa accompanied by the Swedish engineer Lindner.

CAPT. DEWAR'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

ECHO OF "ROYAL OAK" AFFAIR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 25th. Captain Dewar, of Royal Oak fame, has been appointed to the command of the battle-cruiser Tiger.

ARGENTINE SUPPORTS COLOMBIA.

U.S. CENSURED IN BARCO AFFAIR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 25th. Argentine newspapers support Colombia's rejection of United States intervention over the Barco concession. They describe the United States attitude as "a failure to appreciate Colombia's sovereignty."

FLORIDA HURRICANE DISASTER.

OVER 2,300 KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WEST PALM BEACH, Florida, Sept. 25th. Red Cross estimates of the death toll in the Florida hurricane place the number at over 2,300.

SARWAT PASHA'S DEATH.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S SYMPATHY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA, Sept. 24th. The British Government have conveyed by telegram their sympathy with the Egyptian Government in the loss of the eminent statesman, Sarwat Pasha, who died suddenly at his Paris home on Saturday.

ENGLISHWOMAN HELD BY BANDITS.

CHINESE TROOPS IN PURSUIT.

The Chinese authorities are making every effort to secure the release of Miss Tobin, according to Naval wireless messages.

Miss Tobin, of the Church Missionary Society, was captured some days ago by bandits operating in the district between Wuchow and Kwelin.

The Kwangsi Government has now despatched troops in pursuit of the bandits while the magistrate at Chipping has been ordered to make every effort to secure the release of Miss Tobin.

PIRATES ACTIVE.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

The s.s. Fook Yuen, a steamer flying the French flag, was boarded at Wansien by eight pirates, who following the usual custom, went on board in the guise of passengers. They later held up the ship, and proceeded to rob the passengers. Their haul consisted of \$800 and the pirates disembarked before the vessel reached Ichang.

Bandits are again active in the vicinity of Wuchow. The Jardine steamer Kingoo and the Chinese ship, belonging to the Asiatic Petroleum Company were both fired on in this region yesterday, the fire being returned by the armed guards.

SCANDAL OF MADRID FIRE.

SEVEN REPORTS AGAINST THEATRE.

NO FIRE-CURTAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MADRID, Sept. 24th. It is now ascertained that the fire extinguishing apparatus in the Novedades Theatre did not function when the fire broke out, and that there was no fire curtain.

It is most reliably stated that the theatre had been reported upon to the authorities seven times by the Fire Brigade and other authorities on account of its instability.

The majority of the deaths were due to the collapse of one of the staircases. Two small children were found in the morning unharmed in a lavatory in which they had taken refuge and stayed all night. The fire is not yet extinguished as the surrounding houses are still burning. The work of cleaning away the debris is continuing.

The exact number of dead will probably never be known as in many cases only portions of dismembered bodies can be found. Huge crowds of mourners and sightseers are still surrounding the theatre, which is guarded by cordons of police and soldiers.

OPIUM SMOKING ENQUIRY.

EXTENSION TO PHILIPPINES.

CHINA'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Sept. 24th. The Assembly of the League has disposed of Dame Edith Lytton's report of the proposed opium smoking enquiry.

Dame Lytton said that the enquiry would extend to the Philippines, if the United States approved the recommendation.

Mr. Wang King Ki said that the new Chinese Government had entered into the fight against opium and other harmful drugs, and that after March next opium smokers in China would be severely punished.

China very much regretted that the Committee had not favoured their proposal to extend the enquiry to countries producing narcotic drugs.

DELAYED BY WEATHER.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS OF PLANE.

BRITISH SPEED ATTEMPT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA, Sept. 24th. British plans for an attack on the world's air speed record, at present held by the famous Italian flier, Bernardi, are still held up by bad weather conditions.

Flight-Lieutenant Darcy Greig, the officer chosen to make the attempt, intended to make a trial flight to-day, but the weather was most unsuitable, though in spite of the conditions, he took the Supermarine Napier seaplane S-5 out, and after a long engine test, did some fast test runs on the Solent. Lieut. Greig did not rise into the air. The machine responded well to all tests.

GENEVA'S BUDGET REPORT ADOPTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Sept. 24th. The Budget Committee of the League has adopted the report on the 1929 budget, asking the Assembly to pass a grant of 27,028,000 gold francs.

BISHOP OF CHEKIANG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 24th. On the nomination of the House of Bishops of the Church in China, the Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Rev. John Curtis of the Church Missionary Society, who is a missionary in Fukien, to the Bishopric of Chekiang, in succession to Bishop Moloney, who has resigned.

DUTCH PLANE ARRIVES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BATAVIA, Sept. 25th. The first of the four Dutch mail planes has arrived here.

UNION SOLIDARITY ENDANGERED.

AUSTRALIAN WORKERS URGED TO RESUME.

COMPLEX SITUATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, Sept. 24th. The conference of Maritime and Transport Unions has decided strongly to urge the waterside workers in all ports to resume work under the Arbitration Award on the ground that their present attitude is inimical to Union solidarity.

Telegrams have been sent to all ports urging the men to offer themselves for work to-morrow morning. A Committee was also appointed to negotiate immediately with the owners.

Lack Of Unity.

Negotiations for the settlement of the strike are still proceeding, but the position is most complicated.

Melbourne seamen had decided to support the waterside workers and refuse to work with the volunteers. On the other hand stevedores at Port Phillip obeyed the transport conference instructions to present themselves for engagement, but none were engaged as the ship-owners want a resumption of work in the other states before deciding on future plans.

Meanwhile the engagement of volunteers is proceeding apace, and 650 are working at Melbourne and 1,122 at Brisbane.

The owners declare that the volunteers are doing from fifty to a hundred per cent. more work than the regular dockers.

Support Of Volunteers.

A stormy meeting of dock labourers at Adelaide howled down a proposal to resume work. The waterside labourers at Brisbane decided to resume work but the seamen at Fremantle are supporting the dockers. The Government is determined to stand by the volunteers and is drafting regulations whereby all waterside workers must be registered, and if they fail to carry out the conditions their registration will be cancelled and they will be unable to secure employment on the waterfront.

There was a very important development in the waterside strike yesterday when seamen in the inter-state trade decided to supply steam for volunteer workers.

ARCHBISHOP'S LAST MEETING.

CONSIDERATION OF PRAYER BOOK POLICY.

GENERAL LINE OF ACTION.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA, Sept. 24th. The Archbishop of Canterbury, whose resignation will come into effect in November, will preside to-morrow for the last time over a meeting of the House of Bishops.

The meeting, which is expected that all the Bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York will attend, will give further consideration to the problem created by the rejection of the Revised Prayer Book by the Church of England when the Prayer Book Measure was defeated in the House of Commons.

The discussions will continue over at least three days and it is anticipated that some very general line of policy will emerge, probably in the form of provisional resolutions, which will subsequently be put before the Dioceses.

ITALY AND GREECE IN ALLIANCE.

TERMS OF NEW TREATY.

DEFENCE OF MUTUAL INTERESTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, Sept. 24th. The Text of the new Italo-Greek Treaty has been published and provides that each party pledges its neutrality in the event of an unprovoked attack on the other by any third party.

Each party to the Treaty also promises political and diplomatic support in the event of the other being an object of attack.

If their mutual interests are threatened the parties agree to act in concert as regards the measures to be taken for their common defence.

ELECTRIFICATION SCHEMES.

GRID SYSTEM FOR LONDON DISTRICT.

BIG PRICE REDUCTIONS FORECASTED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSIA, Sept. 24th. The vast electricity scheme which embraces the whole of the south-east of England is definitely moving towards fruition, an announcement having been made to-day disclosing that the Central Electricity Board have placed contracts amounting to about £1,000,000 for the construction of 132,000 volt transmission lines in the area.

The Central Electricity Board, it will be recalled, was established under the Electricity Supply Act which passed through Parliament last year.

Commissioners' Forecast. The Commissioners in formulating their plans have assumed that the output in Great Britain will double every eight years and that at the end of 1941 about 450 units per head of the population will be consumed.

The standard voltage for the grid transmission network, which it is proposed to establish, has been fixed at 132,000 volts, and a secondary system of transmission lines contemplated will operate at 33,000 volts.

The first scheme adopted by the Board covered an area of approximately 5,000 square miles in Scotland and included Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Dumfries.

South-East England. The area for which contracts for transmission lines have now been placed, includes London and has a total area of 8,888 square miles with a population of 11,500,000.

It is proposed to reduce the number of generating stations from 135 to eighteen, and by a system of overhead lines to convey current at a pressure stated above.

It is estimated that when the scheme is in full working order, the average cost of electricity which now varies greatly in the different localities will be reduced to 1.25 pence per unit.

World Fuel Congress. Some very interesting announcements having a distinct bearing on the price of electricity were made to-day when the World Fuel Conference opened in London.

The Marquess of Reading presided and there were no fewer than forty-seven countries represented.

It is announced that 167 papers have been prepared on subjects ranging from "Drying Fuel," which is the most primitive form of fuel to "Fulcrum Fuel," which represents the latest advance of modern fuelling.

The biggest feature, however, is likely to be the discussion on low temperature carbonisation of coal and the use of the resultant solid fuel under boilers in the electric super-power stations.

It is stated that the value of the byproducts obtained by this treatment is so great that the cost of fuel in the generating stations will be almost negligible, raising hopes that ultimately the cost of electricity will be no more than a farthing per unit.

SHANGHAI TOWN HALL. OFFER BY CHINESE FIRM FOR THEATRE AND STORE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, September 22nd. Though the old negotiations broke down, the Town Hall has never been off the market and the Municipal Council have received a fresh offer for the building and site. The offer has been made and will be considered by the Council, but the position was described by an official of the Council as too much "in the air" for details to be made public when a representative of the North-China Daily News made inquiries.

Common report among well-informed circles had it, however, that the offer had been made with the intention of converting the present building into a combination department store and theatre, something after the style of the Sun Sun building. Everything depends upon the opinion of the Council regarding the offer.

A Bubbling Well Road Site. No definite plans have been decided upon for the site of a new Town Hall, it was learned. The Council has purchased the land upon which stands the residence of the Commissioner of Customs in Bubbling Well Road, and a road will be made through this lot. Whether this site will be suitable for the Town Hall is as yet uncertain.

Questioned as to the Council's intentions regarding the land round the site which has been constructed at the corner of Foochow and Kiangsoo Roads, an official stated (Continued at foot of next column.)

PUBLIC SAFETY BILL.

GOVERNMENT WIPES AT FAULT.

NO RE-INTRODUCTION AT PRESENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIMLA, Sept. 24th.

Although it is fairly certain that the Public Safety (Removal from India) Bill will ultimately pass the Legislative Assembly, a somewhat astonishing position was created to-day partly through lackness on the part of the Government whips.

The Bill, in its amended form, which, it was thought, would prove acceptable to the Assembly, was shortly debated to-day, after which a division was taken, and the Bill rejected.

The Government had moved that the Bill be considered as amended by the Select Committee, and the result of the division was a tie, 61 members voting for and 61 against.

The President, Mr. Vithalbai Javerbhai Patel, recorded his casting vote against the motion, which was accordingly rejected amid a tumult of applause and cheers from the Opposition.

The opinion was expressed by Mr. Patel as a reason for his action that the Government, in desiring to enact extraordinary legislation, should do so by a majority of votes.

Bad Management. The division lists on examination showed that the Government whips had been caught napping, for Sir James Simpson arrived a minute too late to vote, and Mr. Lamb, the European Unofficial Member from Burma, was calmly taking some tea three minutes away, unaware that a division was likely.

The Viceroy's Executive Council held an emergency meeting in the evening, and decided to re-introduce the Bill to-morrow by the exercise of the Viceroy's special powers.

It is considered that the Assembly's verdict will then be upset.

As a result of the emergency meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council yesterday evening the Government, contrary to expectation, has decided not to proceed further with the Public Safety Bill in the present session.

SHANGHAI PROVISIONAL COURT.

FURTHER TROUBLES.

PROTESTS AGAINST LENIENT SENTENCES.

SHANGHAI, September 22nd. Another protest was added yesterday to the long list made by the various consular representatives at the Provisional Court when Mr. Burdett, Senior Consul's Deputy, took exception to the Court's decision in a case of six Chinese arrested in connection with the possession of a pistol and several rounds of ammunition by one of their number.

The appeal centred round the case of a Chinese who was charged with having a pistol that had not been registered. His attorney, Mr. Yung Zung Shi, made the original plea to the Court that his client should not be heavily sentenced as his client had good reason for having the pistol and, furthermore, averred that he did not know the regulation of the Court regarding pistols, and that all he had done wrong was to have it in his possession.

Mr. Paul P. Y. Hu, appearing for the Police, asked the Court for the heaviest sentence possible and said it was incomprehensible that the accused could have no knowledge of a law against having unlicensed firearms.

The decision taken by the Judge was that three of the accused concerned in the case be dismissed on the suggestion of the police, while the principal and a companion who admitted ownership of a round of ammunition found in a cigarette box when the police discovered the pistol, should be fined the sum of \$300 each with the alternative of serving 100 days in gaol on a daily allowance of \$3 for each day served.

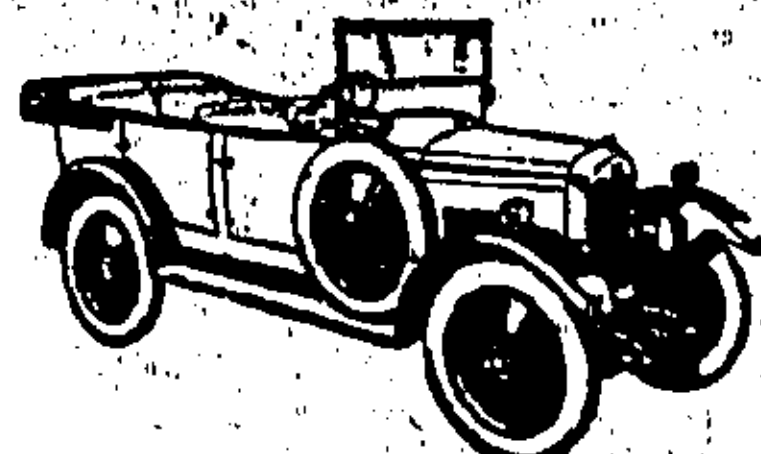
Another concerned in the case was fined \$50 with the same alternative as the other accused. Upon this, the Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. Burdett, protested as follows:—

"The sentence in the case of the fifth accused is inadequate to the offence. It is much below the penalty prescribed by law. The traffic in arms and ammunition yields large profits and a small fine will serve to encourage the possession of such dangerous articles for unlawful purposes."—North China Daily News.

that it was hoped to build the new Central Fire Station at this spot, but that he doubted whether the site was suitable for a Town Hall and library. The whole subject of the removal of the Town Hall was premature, he said, as the Council had not yet accepted or rejected the offer made for the old Town Hall.

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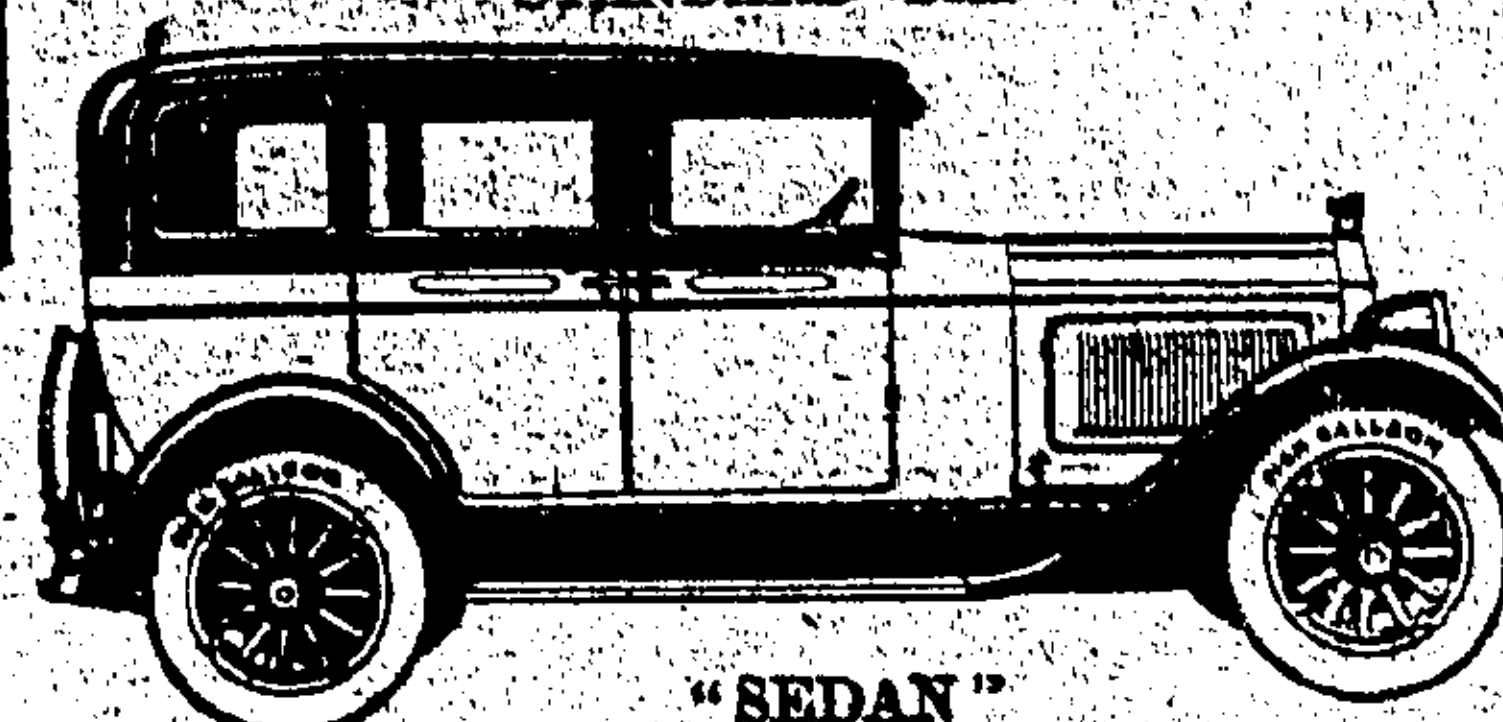
THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1928.

MOTORING NOTES

A Weekly Review dealing with Matters of Interest to all Local Motorists.

Motor Notes—Giant and His "Baby"—Cars of 1929.

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MOTOR NOTES.

ENGLAND'S CANALS AS MOTOR ROADWAYS.

An interesting suggestion for solving the road traffic problem is put forward in *The Motor* by Major Goronwy Owen, D.S.O. M.P. He writes: "I suggest that the time has come to drain the canals of their water, to lay foundations in their beds, and on these foundations to build great roadways which can absorb a considerable percentage of road traffic and thus render the existing roads more convenient and, which is even more important, safer."

A WHEEL-CHANGING HINT.

Dealing with the subject of making quick wheel-changes when a burst or puncture is experienced, a writer in *The Light Car and Cycle-car* points out that many a novice wastes two or three minutes through not lifting the car sufficiently by means of the jack. It is overlooked that, although a wheel with a punctured tyre may be sufficiently clear of the ground to be removed, it does not always follow that a wheel with a fully inflated tyre can be lifted. Therefore always lift the car an adequate amount—a little too much will do no harm.

MOTORCYCLE FIRE-FIGHTING OUTFITS.

Several of the most enterprising British manufacturers of commercial models of motorcycle outfits have foreseen the value of using suitably equipped for fire-fighting work, being aware of the fact that, on the score of readiness to respond to an urgent call, they have few, if any equals. This factor of speed, says *The Commercial Motor*, is paramount in all channels of fire-brigade activity, and a few seconds saved in reaching a conflagration may mean the prevention of many thousands of pounds of damage.

It is not suggested that the small motorcycle fire-fighting outfit is capable of quelling a serious outbreak or one of a special character, but the speed with which it can be brought into use provides a chance of arresting the spread of an outbreak or of protecting vulnerable property until such times as more powerful units have arrived on the scene.

It is really surprising the amount of equipment which can be included in a motorcycle outfit of this kind.

It will be remembered that the Hong Kong Fire Brigade have a very efficient side car appliance which would be particularly useful in the event of fire at a house or one of the small "non-motor" roads.

GIANT AND HIS "BABY."

BIG MAN FINED FOR SPEEDING IN LITTLE CAR.

Some amusement was caused at Tottenham Police-court when the police called a motorist to answer a summons. A man about 6ft. 7in. high answered the call, and it was estimated that he weighed about 18st.

There was loud laughter when a police-officer said the man was summoned for exceeding the speed-limit in a "Baby."

Magistrate (Mr. Green): A giant in a "Baby." After imposing a fine, the magistrate remarked that he thought defendant should give the makers of the car a testimonial—a "Baby" which carries a giant. (Laughter.)

Defendant invited the magistrate to see the car and himself riding in it. It was not a car to laugh at, he added. It had carried him 52,000 miles in three years.

Magistrate: You have done very well. Defendant: Will you give your written word as a testimonial? Magistrate: Oh, no. I must not do that.

CARS OF 1929.

DETAILS OF THE NEW MORRIS.

The new price range of 1929 Morris cars is what one would expect from a firm whose success has always been based on value for money. The bigger the factory output the greater the responsibility laid on a manufacturer in the matter of safety design.

Good progress is shown in the new programme of Morris production. The least expensive type of motorcar on four wheels—and by the least expensive I, of course, mean efficiency combined with economy in the long run—is exemplified in the new Morris Minor. The Morris-Cowley cars with their increased prices have been given a greater measure of driving safety, as have also the Morris-Oxford models, the prices of which it has been found possible to reduce. A mechanical specification of the Morris Minor was given here last May. As it is a car which is causing widespread

interest it may be as well to recall that the four-cylinder water-cooled engine is of 57mm. bore and 83mm. stroke. It has a detachable head, aluminium pistons, overhead valves and overhead camshaft, while the lubrication throughout is under pressure. There are three speeds, which are centrally changed, and accessibility under the bonnet has generally been borne in mind. The chassis has five brakes, the central hand-lever working a brake on the transmission at the back of the gear-box, and the pedal expanding shoes in the drums on the four road wheels. The frame is of full length, being connected to the axles by half-elliptical springs front and back. The front seats are of the adjustable bucket kind and the near-side seat folds and tips. The equipment is adequate, including automatic screen-wiper, driving mirror, shock-absorbers front and back, full width bumpers fore and aft, and so forth. Wheelbase and track are 8ft. 6in. and 8ft. 6in. respectively.

The 11.9-h.p. Morris Cowley.

The 11.9-h.p. Morris-Cowley is offered in four models—a dome-

back saloon with four doors, six side windows, the glasses of the four in the doors being movable; a two-seater; a dome-back coupé of the three-quarter pattern; and a four-seater tourer. In the new models all productions have bumpers, electric horns, locks to the closed car, and an extended colour range. Morris-Cowley and Morris-Oxford models have dipping head lights. Greater safety is afforded by the lowered chassis with improved suspension on the 11.9-h.p. and 14/28 models. An innovation is the Morris-Oxford fabric saloon. The 16/40 Morris-Oxford displaces the former 15.9. It is eminently a car for hard and steady work. It has a four-cylinder engine of 80mm. and 125mm., a ten-gallon petrol tank, a mechanical tire pump, the wheelbase and track are 9ft. 6in. and 8ft. 6in. respectively. The lubrication is under pressure throughout. The 17.7-h.p. Morris has a six-cylinder engine of just under 2½ litres with its bore and stroke of 60mm. and 110mm. Here both camshaft and valves are overhead and the crankshaft runs in four bearings. There are three speeds and six brakes.

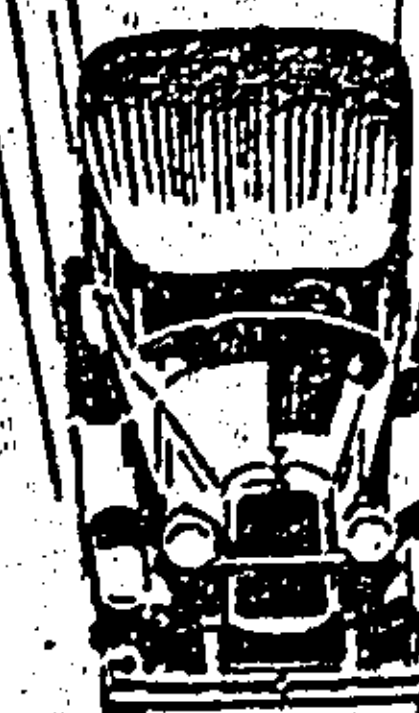
The suspension is half elliptical and wire wheels—which are standard on the Morris Minor models—can be had for £10 more. The wheelbase and track measure 9ft. 6in. and 4ft. 6in.

Triplex Glass. Triplex glass can be fitted to all Morris models—at very reasonable extra cost. This ranges from £3 for the Morris Minor tourer to £15 for the Morris Six saloon. The appearance of all models for 1929 has been improved. A modification in the hire-purchase facilities has also been made. Deferred payment terms are in force through any of the accredited 1,750 Morris dealers throughout the country, and these dealers offer service to owners after purchase on standardized terms. Thus owners know what any adjustment or repair will cost before they authorize the work to be done. The firm provide motor houses for a sum as low as 10 guineas. The 11.9-h.p. Morris light van has had the body capacity increased. Two other light commercial models are retained—the Morris-Cowley traveller's car and the 14/28-h.p. traveller's brougham.

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NEXT YEAR'S MOTORCYCLES.

It is too early at present to attempt to forecast the principal changes in motorcycle design which will be announced during the next few weeks, says *Motor Cycling*. It is possible, however, to say that the choice open to those who wish to buy 250 cc. models will be considerably wider at Olympia than it is at the present time, whilst inexpensive machines are likely to figure on many more stands than last year. We expect to see a model that makes a special appeal to utility riders exhibited by nearly all the principal makers, and we anticipate that the prices of these models will be well under £40. At the other end of the scale there is likely to be evidence of equal attention on the part of the trade to the needs of its customers. Luxury mounts and sports models in 1929 will be better than they have ever been, the needs of sporting riders and those who undertake ambitious rides being catered for on most progressive lines.

ENCOURAGING ROADSIDE SALES.

In pointing out how country roadside sales are encouraged by the increase in passenger transport by coach and bus, *The Commercial Motor* says: "Each new petrol-filling station in a country district must in time become a recognized place at which both neighbouring and visiting motorists will call and, when calling, look round, stretch their legs and once at least in every so often buy more than petrol. Motor coaches bring multitudes of potential shoppers. Flourishing inns and tea-rooms are often in close proximity—thanks, no doubt, to a combination of convenience. It is upon the provision of still further conveniences and facilities that we feel many people in country districts can advantageously rely for new sources of revenue. We invite consideration for these matters and, not least amongst them, for the provision of a good draw-in. Owners of petrol-filling stations in country districts who have spare land available, or who can acquire it, may well in their own interests take a hand in estate development on a small scale, perhaps in the first place. One shop hard by is better than none."

A TAXATION SUGGESTION.

Speaking at the Overseas Dinner, Major J. McEwan Martin urged Dealers Overseas to consider seriously the advantages of a tax on cars of 21 per horse-power for the formation of a Road Fund. He suggested that such a tax would not only help their own country, but would, to some extent, "load the dice" in favour of British cars.

While there may conceivably be countries where this heavy annual tax might be justifiable, it must not be forgotten that it has probably done more harm to the motor industry in this country than any other factor of late years. Furthermore, we cannot overlook the fact that the principle of taxing a man who uses his car only occasionally as much as one who is on the road every day, from whatever point of view we regard the matter, is grossly unfair.

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Pres. Adams ... Sun, Nov. 4, 8 a.m.
Pres. Garfield ... Sun, Nov. 18, 8 a.m.
Pres. Harrison ... Sun, Dec. 2, 8 a.m.
Pres. Monroe ... Sun, Dec. 16, 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson ... Sun, Dec. 30, 8 a.m.
Pres. Van Buren ... Sun, Jan. 13, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Cleveland ... Sept. 29th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Madison ... Oct. 9th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Pierce ... Oct. 13th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson ... Oct. 23rd, 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft ... Oct. 27th, 6 p.m.
Pres. McKinley ... Nov. 6th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jefferson ... Nov. 10th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Grant ... Nov. 20th, 6 p.m.

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THE Steamer "DERFFLINGER" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th of September, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Co., at 10 a.m. on the 28th of September, 1928.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised.

Consignees are requested to surround their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for counter-signature.

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Hong Kong, 21st Sept., 1928. [6746]

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

COST TO CHINA.

WHAT SEVERANCE OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS WOULD MEAN.

VIEW OF JAPANESE BUSINESS MAN.

Mr. Y. Yasukawa, a well-known member of the commercial community of Japan, has given facts and figures to show that an anti-Japanese boycott in China must react far more unfavourably on the Chinese themselves than upon the Japanese.

Mr. Yasukawa writes:—Recent anti-Japanese movements, which are systematically controlled by a kind of professional agitator, have passed into a chronic state, and some of the Chinese people venture to propose the severance of economic relations between Japan and China.

Should a complete breach be brought about, can it injure Japan as severely as is expected it will do? My opinion is that it will not.

The statistical survey of Japan's foreign trade reveals the fact that her trade (including Korea and Formosa) with China (not including the Kwangtung Province) is only about 20 per cent. and 15 per cent. of the respective totals of export and import of the whole foreign trade of Japan. On the other hand, Japan conspicuously heads the list of all the countries trading with China, more than 30 per cent. of the whole trade of China being with Japan. In view of these figures there is no doubt which of the two countries would be more seriously affected by the interruption of trade.

China, unlike Japan, taxes both imports and exports, and its treasury received the income of 69 million taels in 1926, out of these two items. It is to be noted that the custom duty constitutes the most reliable source of revenue of the Chinese Government and that about one-third of this income is derived from her trade with Japan.

In Japan, however, cotton, oil-cakes, coal and oil materials, etc., imported from China, are all exempted from import duty.

Consequently the revenue of the Chinese treasury will be instantly diminished in the case of breach of trade connections between the two countries, while the effect in Japan will be negligible.

Japan's export to China during 1927 was composed of the following items:—

	(Approximately)
Cotton Fabrics	Y. 129,995,000
Refined Sugar	30,080,000
Marine Products	14,571,000
Paper	10,998,000
Cotton Yarn	10,319,000
Medicine and Dye	6,824,000
Stuffs	6,664,000
Timber	5,180,000
Machinery	3,385,000
Wines and Spirits	3,240,000
Food Stuffs	2,638,000
Glass Wares	2,427,000
Rubber Tyre	1,857,000
China and Pottery	1,596,000
Hats	1,469,000
Soaps and Toilet	1,435,000
Goods	1,400,000
Brass and Yellow	1,337,000
Metal	1,304,000
Silk Fabrics	1,375,000
Hides	1,223,000
Cotton Goods	1,157,000
Cement	1,152,000
Lamps and Parts	1,043,000
Buttons	65,983,000
Others	58,799,000
Foreign Goods re-exported	58,799,000
Total	Yen 383,069,000

Cotton fabrics, about 33 per cent. of the total exports, rank first, and then comes refined sugar, 8 per cent., coal, 5 per cent., marine products, 4 per cent., and paper and cotton yarn, 3 per cent. each.

Japan's principal exports to China in the past, such as cotton yarn, toilet soaps, matches, hosiery and iron wares, have gradually decreased on account of the development of elementary industries in China. For instance, the export of cotton yarn, which attained the highest figures of 86 million yen in 1919, decreased to 62 million yen in 1922, and then dropped to 10 million yen in 1927. The gradual decrease in the majority of important exports is inevitable irrespective of boycott, as they will sooner or later be economically manufactured in China where lower wages and cheaper transportation charges are available.

This tendency has already begun to appear in the case of the cotton yarn, which is being gradually taken over by the Chinese in other markets, what she is to lose in China.

On the other hand, it is evident that China's home industries cannot, in present circumstances, furnish her with all her necessities and she has to rely on the Occidental countries for the supply of the greater part of these goods in the event of the breaking off of the Sino-Japanese economic relations. In that case China will have to pay for these commodities considerably higher prices than the products of Japan. The whole burden of the increased cost will have to be borne by the Chinese consumers. The list of imports from China to Japan during 1927 was as under:—

Oil Cakes	Y. 60,008,000
Cotton	49,717,000
German Millet	31,389,000
Beans	23,941,000
Vegetable Oil	18,531,000
Materials	16,844,000
Cocoons	13,764,000
Waste Silk	12,509,000
Hemp Fabrics	10,416,000
Timber	9,991,000
Eggs	8,704,000
Wheat Bran	6,718,000
Beef	5,374,000
Hides	4,348,000
Iron Ore	4,120,000
Tin	4,078,000
Lacquers	3,434,000
Rice	2,489,000
Matings	2,293,000
Tobacco Leaves	1,599,000
Wheat	1,591,000
Medicines	1,351,000
Salt	1,229,000
Animal Bone	37,787,000
Bristle	1,683,000
Others	1,683,000
Foreign Goods re-exported	1,683,000
Total	Y. 338,649,000

Of this merchandise, the importance of oil-cakes is decreasing with the improvement and universal application of artificial manure such as sulphate of ammonia, etc. Chinese cotton is only 8 per cent. of the total import of this material into Japan and can easily be substituted with Indian and American cotton whenever the circumstances necessitate it. German millet and timber are transported from Manchuria to Korea crossing the boundary where no effective measures can be taken to enforce strict embargo. Japan does not necessarily need Chinese coal. The need for Chinese eggs has already been diminished to a minimum owing to the gradual improvement in poultry farming in Japan. In the event of emergency, the Japanese people can dispense with beans and eggs by substitution of other food stuffs, as they form only a small part of the subsidiary articles of diet.

If it will thus be seen that there is not a single Chinese commodity, the prohibition of the export of which can deal a fatal blow to Japan. On the contrary, these Chinese products have no other promising market outside of Japan and the consequence of the severance of economic relations with Japan, therefore, would be suicidal to China. Chinese producers and export merchants would be placed in a very distressing situation.

There is another misapprehension entertained by some Japanese in connection with the severance of economic relations with China. This is in respect of the Japanese enterprises in China. The total investment in China is estimated at about 1,100 million yen, not including her loan to China amounting to approximately 700 million yen. Of this total investment, about 80 per cent. is in Manchuria and the Kwangtung Province where effective measures can be provided for the protection of Japanese property. The rest that is invested in the Japanese cotton mills and various works established mainly at Shanghai, Tientsin, and Tsingtao and the Japanese firms and stores scattered all over China. It is not quite clear whether prohibition of these undertakings is included in the principles of the severance of economic relations. But, if it is included, it will affect not only Japan but also China herself.

For instance, as the Japanese cotton mills represent about 80 per cent. of the total productive power of this industry in Shanghai, their suspension of work will immediately be followed by a serious short supply of this product in that region, especially of bigger count. The purchase of this kind of yarn from England must be regarded as impracticable. Furthermore, Chinese workers in these cotton mills, numbering 100,000 will be instantly deprived of their employment.

In a word, it is quite a superficial idea that Japan will be able to make any unreasonable demands on the assumption that it is only Japan that will be affected severely through the breaking off of economic relations.

"The object of this article," Mr. Yasukawa concludes, "is to correct the wrong impression universally entertained by the people of China, and to promote friendship and co-operation between the two countries. To obtain this end, the facts are described as they really are, and the advantages and disadvantages are balanced calmly."

ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.

AT THE KOWLOON MAGISTRACY.

COURT DECORATED WITH FLOWERS.

The Kowloon Magistracy had an unfamiliar appearance yesterday morning being decorated with pots of flowers. The pots represented the subject of a charge of larceny against a Chinese who was arrested with them in his possession.

He was also charged with possession of a pair of pliers, and admitting the first charge he said that he had found the pliers outside the complainant's garden. He was arrested at 4 a.m. on Monday and it was later discovered that the flowers had been stolen from a private garden in Shamshui. A hole had been cut, probably with the pliers, in a high wire fence which surrounded the garden. The defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour on the first charge and a further term of two months on the second.

HIGH TENSION CABLE CUT.

Before Mr. W. Schofield Mr. H. Marriott charged a boiler maker of Kowloon Dock with stealing two pieces of cable wire.

The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined \$30 with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

Sub-jury James said that the wire, which was found on the defendant when he was arrested on Monday, was part of a high tension electric cable from which the rubber had been removed. The man had been employed at the Docks for eight years.

A MAN AND A GIRL.

A young Chinese was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. W. Schofield. He was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner. It appears that the complainant, father of the woman in the case, reported at the Police Station on Monday afternoon that the defendant was making a disturbance in his house. The "disturbance" was sent for and ordered to keep away from the house but he returned later with four others. The complainant then sent for a detective and had the man arrested.

The whole trouble, Inspector Fallon said, was over the complainant's daughter.

THE PERILS OF THE PEAK.

Mrs. Beatrice Thompson, residing in Lugard Road, The Peak, had an extremely unpleasant experience on Monday morning, which might easily have had a much more tragic ending than it did.

This lady who lives with her twins, age 6, was just preparing to send the children off to school and to leave the house herself for her office when she was accosted by a man who was demanding a large sum of money. She refused whereupon the man seized the bread knife and brandishing it fiercely advanced to the attack, demanding that he be given money at once.

This was a case where discretion was obviously the better part of valour, and when at the point of the bread knife, the cook demanded that the lady open her bag, she, realising the futility of arguing with a crazy man armed with a formidable weapon, did so. It was empty. This infuriated the cook who became even more threatening.

Fate brought the twins upon the scene at this moment and the lady immediately shouted to them to call a policeman who happened to be passing Lugard Road. The combined shouts of the two tiny twins for "Policeman, policeman" brought the infuriated cook to reason. Meanwhile the shouting policeman proceeded on his way.

The light of reason now glimmering in the cook's mind, the lady of the house managed to manoeuvre him out of the dining room and then the front door, which was promptly locked on him. Being a strategist the cook betook himself to the back door where he received reinforcements in the shape of his wife, who acts as amah.

After another struggle the lady managed to bolt the pair into the kitchen, but not to be denied, the cook promptly jumped out of the kitchen window intending to make a flank attack on the pantry, next door, by way of the back door.

Luck again favoured Mrs. Thompson and she just managed to bang the pantry window in time—otherwise it might have gone hard with her. Even then the cook made his desperate attempt to force his way in and in doing so broke many panes of glass. In his rage he also seized all the crockery within reach and flung it on the ground.

The lady being relieved from any immediate danger rang up the Police who were quickly on the scene and forcibly removed the two miscreants to safer quarters.

H.K.F.A. COUNCIL MEETING.

DISCUSSION AT CHAPLAIN'S HUT.

DINNER TO MR. McCUBBIN.

A meeting of the Council of the Hong Kong Football Association was held at the Chaplain's Hut, Scandal Point, yesterday afternoon, when there were present Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E. (Vice-President), Capt. A. W. Austin, M.C., Messrs. J. Ormiston, F. Smith, J. McCubbin, F. W. Barber, F. W. Black, H. K. Lee, and W. E. Hollands (Hon. Secretary).

In taking the chair, Mr. Ormiston mentioned that their Chairman, Mr. R. Hall, had had to leave owing to ill health, and with the members of the Council he hoped that Mr. Hall would speedily recover.

Laï Wah Cup Competition.

After confirming the minutes of various meetings held recently, the draw for the Laï Wah Cup Competition was made. Four teams are taking part, and the following were the draw and dates fixed for the matches which will be played on the Hong Kong Football Club ground if available:—

Oct. 27th.—Army v. Navy.
Nov. 24th.—Civilians v. Chinese.
The date of the final was fixed for December 18th.

Army Players' Applications.

A discussion followed the submission of applications from three Army men for registration as players for the Kowloon Football Club.

An opinion was expressed that Army men eligible to play for the Small Units should give every encouragement by playing in their proper sphere instead of for civilian Clubs, as without their support the Small Units, who have only come forward this year with two teams, might be obliged to fall out. If the Small Units felt that they could do without such men, there was nothing more to be said.

It was finally decided to accept the applications for registration. An amendment that the applications be refused was lost. It was also agreed to write to the commanding officers informing them that the applications had been accepted and that further applications from Army men will be treated on their merits.

Mr. McCubbin's Departure.

A letter was read from Mr. J. McCubbin tendering his resignation from the Council owing to his departure from the Colony on October 13th.

After a discussion during which Mr. McCubbin was requested to withdraw from the hall, in order to spare his bushes, the Chairman informed Mr. McCubbin that the Council had decided to honour him, in conjunction with the Hong Kong Football Club, by entertaining him at a farewell dinner on October 10th, a date which he hoped would be suitable. The Chairman said that Mr. McCubbin's useful services will no doubt be referred to at the dinner, so that it was not necessary for him to speak at length. On behalf of the Council, he expressed great regret at the impending departure, which he said was a distinct loss to soccer and other sport. He (Mr. Ormiston) added that he had known Mr. McCubbin for 20 years.

Mr. McCubbin thanked the Council for the invitation and said he would be pleased to attend.

HOME FOOTBALL.

GLASGOW CUP AND LEAGUE RESULTS.

In the Glasgow Cup semi-final matches played on Monday, Queen's Park beat Clyde 2-1. Third Lanark and Celtic played to a draw, two goals each side, necessitating a replay.

Two matches in the English League and a Scottish League match were also played, the results being:—

Division I.
Blackburn 2, Newcastle 0.

Division II.
Port Vale 1, Southampton 2.

Scottish League.
Aberdeen 2, Kilmarnock 1.

CRICKET.

VOLUNTEERS 2ND XI. v. K.C.C.

The following will represent the Volunteers 2nd XI. at Kowloon on Saturday against the K.C.C. at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—C. R. Hancock, R. K. Valentine, W. M. Groves, T. L. Christie, A. Read, V. W. L. Stanion, J. L. Bonner, G. A. L. Plummer, and H. F. L. Ewin.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sunrise. Sunset.
Today ... 6.13 a.m. 6.16 p.m.
Tomorrow ... 6.14 " 6.15 "
Friday ... 6.14 " 6.14 "

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

PRICES ADVANCING.

The Compagnie de Commerce & de Navigation d'Extrême-Orient in their report dated Saigon, September 20th, state:—Paddy market is very firm and prices are advancing daily. The supplies are on the increase but are not covering the demand.

During the last fortnight there has been a strong advance in the rice market. Prices have jumped by 10 per cent. and the sellers are reluctant to sell. Prices for broken have advanced accordingly.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to September 15th, 1928, is 1,259,232,375 tons against 1,130,707,515 tons in 1927.

We quote to-day white Saigon rice No. 1.25 per cent. broken round grain: Hong Kong \$8.90 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon; 11s. 9d. per cwt. f.o.b. Saigon; Yen 7.80 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon.

White Saigon rice No. 9 sited Japan quality: Hong Kong \$6.35 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon; 11s. 2d. per cwt. f.o.b. Saigon; Yen 7.10 per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon.

For September/October shipment.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM U.S.A. AND MARSEILLES.

THE Steamship "CITY OF LINCOLN" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 1st October, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 8th October, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods, are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hong Kong, 25th Sept., 1928. [6746]

SERVICES CONTRACTUAL DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "SPHINX."

Barre Cargo From MARSEILLES, &c.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Tobacco and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHANGHAI	"HUPER"	On 26th Sept.	6 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 27th Sept.	Noon
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 27th Sept.	6 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 30th Sept.	6 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On 30th Sept.	2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, NEWCHOW & DALY	"ANTUNG"	On 1st Oct.	6 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGKOW"	On 1st Oct.	2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 2nd Oct.	6 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	On 3rd Oct.	6 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"KUNING"	On 4th Oct.	6 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"LINAN"	On 4th Oct.	6 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 7th Oct.	6 a.m.
SWATOW & HONGKONG	"KALANG"	On 7th Oct.	2 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 8th Oct.	2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, NEWCHOW & DALY	"KANGHOU"	On 8th Oct.	2 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 9th Oct.	6 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HUPER"	On 10th Oct.	6 p.m.

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Excellent & Most Up-to-date Fleet & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

Steamers	Days Home Koro	Days to Sail
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"TAIPING" ...	13th November	13th November
"CHANGTE" ...	7th December	14th December
"TAIPING" ...	4th January, 1929	11th January, 1929

* Will call at Hilo.

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S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON"	Via Suez Canal	5th October
S.S. "AGAPENOR"	Via Suez Canal	12th October
S.S. "CITY OF KHIOS"	Via Suez Canal	28th October
S.S. "EYREHUS"	Via Suez Canal	18th November
S.S. "CITY OF PERTH"	Via Suez Canal	30th November

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* Telegrams: Furprince

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:

To Marseilles via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 9th Oct.	G. METZINGER ... 9th Oct.
SPHINX ... 23rd Oct.	PAUL LEON ... 23rd Oct.
G. METZINGER ... 6th Nov.	ANDRE LEBON ... 6th Nov.
PAUL LEON ... 20th Nov.	CHENONCEAUX ... 21st Nov.
ANDRE LEBON ... 4th Dec.	PORTHOUS ... 5th Dec.
CHENONCEAUX ... 18th Dec.	ATHOS II ... 18th Dec.
PORTHOUS ... 1st Jan. 1929	D'ARTAGNAN ... 2nd Jan. 1929
ATHOS II ... 15th Jan.	SPHINX ... 16th Jan.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 25th Jan.	G. METZINGER ... 30th Jan.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar, by Transshipment at our Mail Steamers at Port Said, or Djibouti.

For DUNKIRK via Port Said, Oran, Algiers, Hammamet, Rotterdam, (Antwerp).

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Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

September 23rd.

Crenatula, British str., 3,540 tons, Pedro, which port she left on Capt. P. S. Hume, from San August 29th, with 7,485 tons of fuel oil, lying at North Point—A.P.C.

Toledo, Norwegian str., 2,830 tons, Capt. Aarvig, from New York and Keelung. The latter port she left September 21st, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf—Bank Line.

September 24th.

City of Lincoln, British str., 3,784 tons, Capt. J. Rhind, from Manila and Iloilo. The latter port she left on September 21st, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf—Bank Line.

Gretelady, British str., 2,618 tons, Capt. W. Rees, from Samarang, which port she left on September 7th, with 6,189 tons of sugar, lying at buoy No. A3.

Siberia Maru, Japanese str., 6,100 tons, Capt. S. Ito, from San Francisco, which port she left on August 29th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

September 25th.

Athos II, French str., 9,610 tons, Capt. J. Brun, from Yokohama via Shanghai. The latter port she left on September 22nd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1—Messageries Maritimes.

Chenan, British str., 1,355 tons, Capt. J. D. Fraser, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12—B. & S.

Honolulu Maru, Japanese str., 3,518 tons, Capt. H. Egusa, from Singapore, which port she left on September 19th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A24—O.S.K.

President Lincoln, American str., 14,187 tons, Capt. H. L. Jones, from San Francisco, which port she left on August 31st, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Dollar S.S. Line.

Raymond Poincare, French str., 1,197 tons, Capt. Loree, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C45—Yik Cheong S.S. Co.

Sphinx, French str., 8,194 tons, Capt. Angelvin, from Saigon, which port she left on September 22nd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5—Messageries Maritimes.

Tean, British str., 1,351 tons, Capt. E. H. Histed, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B21—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

September 25th.

Athos II, for Saigon.
Chenan, for Canton.
City of Lincoln, for Takao.
Daiboshi Maru, for Table Island.
Empress of Canada, for Manila.
Hai Ning, for Swatow.
Honolulu Maru, for Weihaiwei.
Maybashi Maru, for Keelung.
President Lincoln, for Manila.
Raymond Poincare, for Pakhoi.
Shin King, for Macao.
Sphinx, for Amoy.
Tean, for Shanghai.
Tikiki, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived here on September 24th by the s.s. *Siberia Maru* from Los Angeles and way ports:—Mr. J. F. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Jeyes, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Schilling, Miss H. Forrester, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Rankin, Miss P. L. P. Pepperell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kurosawa and three children, Miss Y. Tomura, Miss E. V. Mannings, Mrs. Z. D. Epp, Master G. L. Rapp, Jr., Miss E. C. Volstead, Miss Helen A. Sanders, Miss M. E. Muro, Mrs. J. F. Grose, Miss M. Grose, Mrs. A. M. Robert, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Cheung, Mrs. Lai Shee, Masters K. J. and R. Cheung, Mr. and Mrs. F. Conje, Mrs. P. Wantz, Miss C. Wantz, Mr. Chak Dai Kwong, Miss Chak Po-Pik, Mrs. A. D. Hancock, Mr. S. Ito, Miss N. Yedo, Mr. S. Sugiyama, Mr. and Mrs. F. Benstead, Miss M. Benstead, Mr. Lee Kar Wah, Mr. Dan Jee Yiu, Mr. T. Matsumoto, Mr. K. Nakatsuji, Mr. A. J. Smith, Mrs. Lee Ah Chow, Master L. Walter.

The following passengers arrived here on September 24th by the s.s. *Sphinx* from Marseilles and ports:—Mr. S. Y. Teng, Mr. S. G. Lee, Mr. Y. F. Koo, Mrs. Leynaud and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Herron, Mr. F. W. Hall, Mr. Ngai Thi, Mrs. Tang Ho Shi, Mr. Khoo Heng Pho, Mr. Laube, Mr. James Bragg, Mr. J. Ch. Kooman and family, Mrs. Kooman, Mr. J. B. Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. Crozel, Mr. J. Francisco, Mr. Espadulla, Mr. A. da Silva Coelho, Mr. R. Magalhaes, Mrs. J. A. B. Vargas, Mr. A. Gomes do Reis, Mrs. A. J. A. Rafael, Mr. J. V. Gonzalez, Mr. M. Felizardo, Mr. J. M. B. Y. Rato, Mr. J. N. Smith, Mrs. Sarraute, Mr. M. Sada, Mr. T. Sada, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gustavo do Rozaria, Miss Galeani, Mr. Lun Tu Boi, Mrs. Luong Tu, Mr. To Phuoc, Miss Perrone, Mr. Tran Hoa, Mr. Sam Miong Ba, Mr. Tran Tai Hon, Mr. To Tich. Among passengers passing through on their way to Shanghai were:—Mr. T. Dupont, Mrs. Pierre, Rev. F. Abrantowicz, Mr. and Mrs. da Cruz, Mr. E. A. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Akehurst, Mr. Serebriakoff, Mr. and Mrs. Morderau, Mr. Koch, Mr. Calvin, Miss Y. Sabatin, Mr. C. Doquier, Mr. C. Doquier, Mr. L. Tai, Mrs. Ho Anh, Mr. and Mrs. Crozel, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. A. G. Tulloch, Mr. V. M. Allington, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lovelock, Mr. W. Campbell, Mr. J. W. Tulloch, Mr. S. M. Mayne, Mr. Ruse, Mr. Berne, Rev. Ubierna, Rev. Alonzo, Rev. Rios, Mr. d'Estreca, Mr. and Mrs. Mannrest, Mr. and Mrs. Neut, Rev. Abbers, Rev. Mevis, Rev. Michiels, Rev. Vlooberghs, Mr. and Mrs. Z. H. Guberly, Mrs. C. Zaidel, Mrs. E. Goodenough.

The following passengers arrived here on September 25th from Japan and Shanghai by the s.s. *Athos II*:—Mr. Ohara, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. Noda and baby, Mr. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Schenk, Mr. Samoliva, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bozel, Mr. Scheuffer, Mr. Tillot, Mr. Chaloin, Mr. and Mrs. Levett, Mr. Touvet, Mr. Abgrall, Mr. Herscovice, Mr. Rapoport, Mr. and Mrs. Lasonneur and infant, Mrs. Lescur, Mr. B. Okazaki, Mr. Collier, Mr. A. J. Camara, Mr. and Mrs. Wong, Mr. Mih, Miss E. Whitehead, Miss Everette, Mrs. Lee, Mr. Tchou Cho Fang, Mr. Zalvotareff, Miss V. Zalvotareff.

(Continued on next column).

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Lahore* left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., with the mails, and is due here on Friday, the 28th inst., at about 4 p.m.

The s.s. *Talma* (B.I. and Apar Line) left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 24th inst., and is due here on Saturday morning, the 29th inst.

The s.s. *Carl Legien* (H.A.L.) is now scheduled to leave for Europe on October 9th, instead of October 11th.

and Mrs. Van Veen, Mr. and Mrs. Tardiveau, Miss Bangeard, Mrs. Gonthier and infant, Mrs. Abely and baby, Rev. Fascia, Rev. L. Ou, Rev. Wsoug, Rev. Yen, Mr. Kofman, Mrs. Tantai, Mr. and Mrs. Lefevre and baby, Rev. Mialon, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Bruno, Mr. Tasso, Mr. Ou Kean Ing, Mr. Sui Tchoan Tsau.

Departures.

The following passengers left here on September 25th by the s.s. *Sphinx* for Shanghai:—Mr. Delcourt, Mr. Guerin, Mr. J. V. Murray, Mrs. E. Seven, Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, Mr. Collet, Mr. K. Getz, Mr. A. P. Tannenbaum, Mr. J. Giacomini.

The following passengers left here on September 25th by the s.s. *Empress of Canada* for Manila:—Mr. J. Adams, Mr. M. B. Alcantara, Mr. N. B. Bach, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bagamal and family, Mrs. W. O. Bailey, Sister Beaudoin, Mr. M. B. Bourne, Mr. D. G. Beebe, Miss Chiu Wai Ching, Miss Chiu Yat Hee, Mr. J. V. Conzalez, Mr. Chang Tin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Conje, Mr. and Mrs. U. Contini, Mrs. Chaillet, Mr. C. Cruz, Mrs. H. F. Carter, Mr. A. Carpi, Mr. L. S. Cummings, Mr. D. Dhanamal, Mrs. E. K. Dobrowolskaya, Mr. P. Esalao, Mrs. E. M. Eller, Mr. E. Evenson, Mr. F. Say Bin Sien, Mr. M. J. Felizardo, Master Fong Wong, Mr. B. Findlay, Mrs. J. I. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. S. Feldstein, Mr. N. Gugelmin, Mr. P. Gustumoff, the Misses Ganin, Mr. Ho Sau Hong, Mr. M. M. Hammill, Mrs. E. G. Hanger, Mrs. M. B. Heller, Mrs. H. B. Hester, Mrs. J. W. Haines, Mr. C. Hugo, Mrs. D. M. Hitchcock, Mr. J. Incense, Mr. Jan Pok Shing, Mr. Kwa Mak Tie, Mr. Kwa Tak Man, Mr. Kwong Ho, Mr. Kwong Seong, Mr. E. Korch, Miss H. B. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Kilner, Mr. Leong Cho Kiu, Mr. Lee Siu Wan, Mr. Lee Yung, Mr. Ly Shang, Mr. Lee Men, Mr. S. Lekhray, Mr. M. G. de Leutorio, Mr. F. X. Marien, Mr. W. S. Mendota, Mrs. E. N. Meobins, Miss O. P. Mangeli, Miss A. Nedler, Mr. N. Nuguid, Capt. and Mrs. Newmann, Col. and Mrs. C. H. Nance, Miss Nance, Mr. and Mrs. Luis Ocampo, Mr. S. Ohara, Mrs. Pon She, Mrs. K. de Pole, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rato, Mr. G. Ring-Lensky, Miss Rasmussen, Mr. Sing Sam, Mr. Sia Sang, Mrs. S. Boncillo, Miss E. M. Skvartova, Mr. Shao Ping Chung, Mr. L. F. Shabek, Mrs. T. Soluke, Miss M. D. Stith, Mr. F. Salcido, Mr. J. H. Seroff, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sage, Mr. S. Tejoamal, Mrs. A. Talavikoff, Mr. Y. Uehara, Mr. Wong Siu King, Mrs. Wong Shi, Mrs. P. Wantz and infant, Miss E. Wade, Mr. G. Whaler, Mrs. A. Yhratallaz, Mrs. Yee Shi, Mrs. A. Yhratallaz, Mrs. Y. A. Zalvotareff, Miss V. Zalvotareff.

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To	Steamer	Date
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHAKSANG" "YANSHANG" "KWONGSANG" "HOFKANG"	Wed. 28th Sept. at 10 a.m. Sun. 30th Sept. at 10 a.m. Wed. 3rd Oct. at 7 a.m. Sun. 7th Oct. at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Wed. 28th Sept. at Noon
OSAKA via AMOI, SHAL MOJI & KOBE	"NAMSANG"	Thurs. 11th Oct. at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"KWONGSANG"	Thurs. 27th Sept. at 5 a.m.
SINGAPORE	"FOOKSANG"	Fri. 5th Oct. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTA	"HOSANG"	Fri. 19th Oct. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Satur. 30th Sept. at 5 p.m.
BANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Thurs. 27th Sept. at 3 p.m.

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[3]

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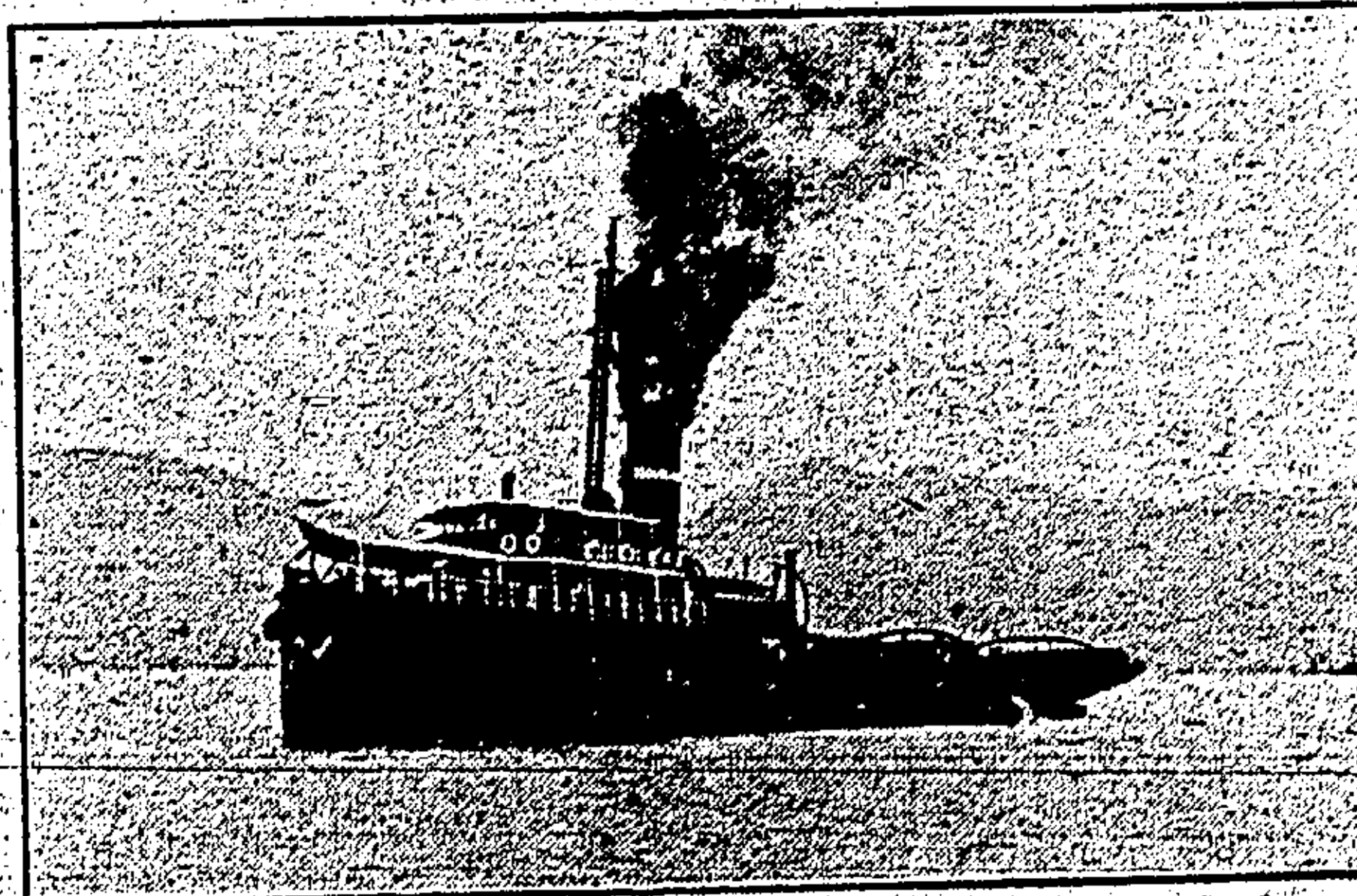
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